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ABSTRACT

Submitted by American Samoa's first elected administration, this report presents tabular data and narrative descriptions of government activities in fiscal year 1978. The report covers the broad areas of legislative and judicial activity, government administrative functions, education, health services, transportation, economic development, public services, natural resource development, and cultural affairs. Introductory sections provide an overview of Samoa's political history and cultural heritage and a summary of the government's accomplishments in 1978, which included reestablishing a department of agriculture, increasing by 77% the revenues collected from the Port Authority, modernizing the communications system with assistance from Communications Satellite Corporation, increasing exports, upgrading elementary and secondary education, and increasing community college enrollment. Appendices contain a variety of statistical data from government agencies and offices: vital statistics, tax revenue and expenditures, quantity and value of imported and exported goods, and school enrollment figures are among the data presented. The most current data are for fiscal year 1978 with many tables showing figures for the period 1972-1978. (JH)

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1978 AMERICAN SAMOA

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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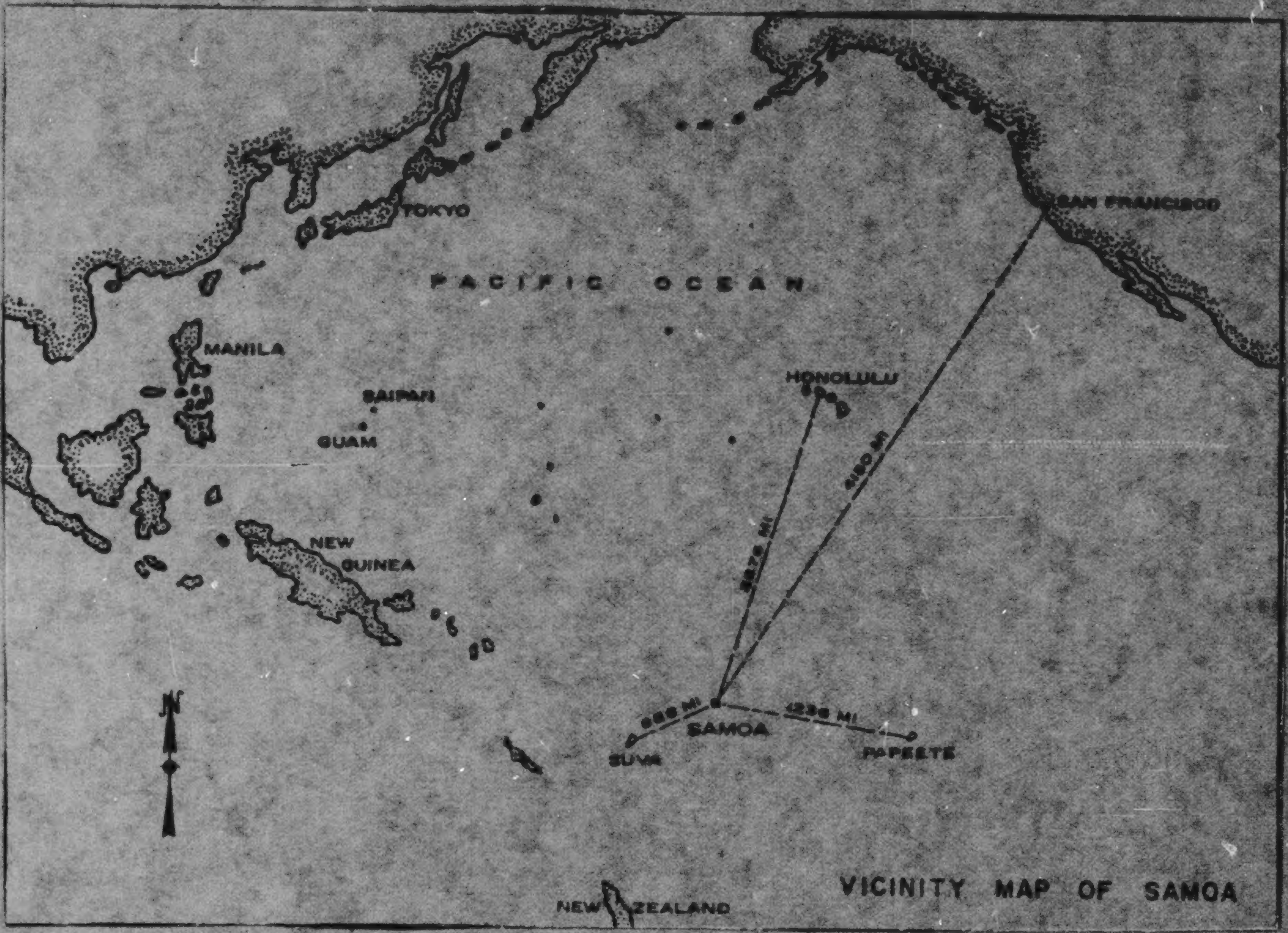
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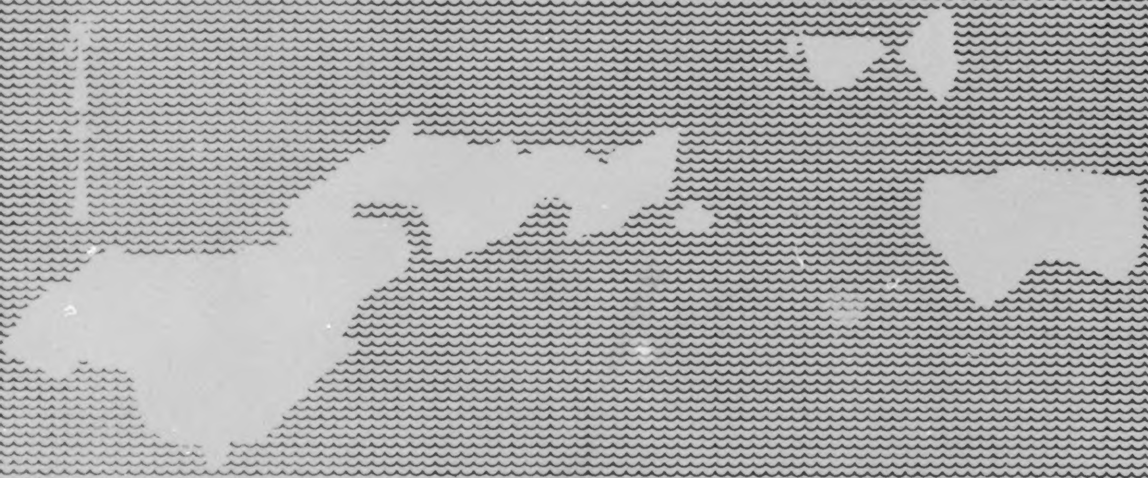
VICINITY MAP OF SAMOA

ANNUAL REPORT

FY'78

American Samoa Government



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The Annual Report consists of the 1978 fiscal year activities for all the departments and agencies of the American Samoa Government.

Materials have been supplied by these departments and agencies to the Office of Samoan Information which compiled and published this report. Any inquiries regarding the statements made in this report may be made to OSI or the specific agency concerned.

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Dear Mr. Secretary:

As Governor H. Rex Lee's message accompanying the 1977 annual report perhaps marked the end of an era in American Samoa, my message for 1978 not only marks the beginning of a new era but sounds the call for a new commitment towards better government. The first elected administration for American Samoa is proud to submit this report for its first full year in office. It's been an eventful year - a year of hard work and considerable accomplishment.

The year started with some serious problems and concerns, mainly in the areas of finance and management. The elected administration took over without confirmation of the exact financial status of the Territory. We weren't sure whether there was a huge surplus or deficit in the Government's treasury. And management problems at all levels created a situation where the Government was either unresponsive to direction or insensitive to the needs of the people. These were not recent problems but the result of many years of neglect and indifference. The situation was deplorable in view of the generous aid provided by the federal government in the last decade.

Notwithstanding all these initial problems, our new administration proceeded systematically to chart a new and energetic course for the future. Stringent financial guidelines were imposed and austerity became the early 'watchword' for all managers. Critical management positions were carefully and selectively filled. A new commitment towards better government was infused into the new administration team and this spirit became pervasive and 'catching'. There was movement, there was zeal, and there was a lot of dedication. We proceeded to do the work of the people.

We restored 'agriculture' to a department level so that it could play a prominent role in providing sustenance for our people. We were unable to understand why such an important function to our economy was relegated to a relatively obscure role in the past. Through new management techniques, revenues collected from our Port Administration jumped seventy-seven percent. We completed major plans for housing, land use, 5-year economic development, and manpower development. An agreement was signed with Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) to modernize and update our woefully inadequate and ineffective communications system. Our exports rose from $81,232,067.00 to $104,155,656.00. Many long-delayed capital improvement projects were finally undertaken. It is noteworthy that many of these contracts were awarded to local firms. A political status commission was appointed to assess the future needs and political destiny of the Territory. We completed for the first time ever a comprehensive inventory of all government fixed assets, placing the Government's total worth at $85,326,340.00. And, finally, because of the stringent financial guidelines that were imposed, we were able to close out the fiscal year in the 'black' for the first time in memory or on record.

As a tribute perhaps to our first elected administration, I was honored to be selected as the Chairman for the Pacific Islands Development Commission (PIDC) and later was honored by my fellow Western Governors when they selected me as the Vice Chairman of the Western Governors' Conference. Our efforts also gained widespread recognition and awareness throughout the Pacific region. We made serious efforts to promote regional cooperation and encouraged American Samoa as a trans-shipment point for the Pacific basin.

It was indeed an eventful year, a year filled with activity. To be sure, there were some disappointments and some unfulfilled goals. But a new tone has been set for the administration and the Territory. There is much more to do and many challenges lie ahead. But we are proceeding into our second year with confidence and optimism. Our team is now tried and tested. And we look forward to bigger and betther things.

I feel the Territory has taken on not only a new look but a new spirit. I am happy, Mr. Secretary, to make such a positive report for our first year in office. And I am deeply grateful for the generous and benevolent assistance rendered by the Federal Government, through your very able Department, to American Samoa.

Soifua,

Peter T. Coleman
PETER TALI COLEMAN
Governor

General Information

The Samoa group lies spread out from east to west in the wide Pacific, overlapping the fourteenth degree of south latitude at about 160-173 degrees longitude west. The group is about 2,000 sea miles southwest of Hawaii, and some 1,600 miles northeast of New Zealand. There, in the 290-mile-long island chain, is the territory of American Samoa, also known as Eastern Samoa.

Although it shares the same heritage, traditions, and culture with Western Samoa -- its neighbor and an independent nation 40 miles away -- American Samoa is different in that it is the only United State soil south of the equator. Its seven islands, with a total land area of only 76 square miles, are scattered over 150 miles of water. Its location puts it in the path of the south-east trade winds, resulting in frequent rains and a pleasant, warm tropical climate. The year-around temperature ranges from 70-90 degrees depending much on the surrounding ocean, with the humidity averaging about 80% during most of the year.

Tutuila, the main island where the famed Pago Pago harbor is located, has a land area of 56 square miles, with the majority of the 31,000 total population living there. The remaining 22 square miles include the three islands of Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'ū in the Manu'a group 60 miles east of Tutuila; Aunu'u, a satellite ½-mile off the eastern shore of Tutuila; Rose atoll, a wildlife refuge some 60 miles east of Manu'a; and Swains island, actually a member of the Tokelau group, 200 miles north of Tutuila.

For the first time in its history, American Samoa this year elected its own Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The event marked a significant step foward for the government and the people of American Samoa. Through the years since relations with the United States Government were officially made, the excutive leader and his lieutenant were always appointed by the Department of the Interior from Washington D.C. Management in all areas of government in the territory were administered by the Department of the Interior appointees. But with the election by the American Samoa people of their own governor and lieutenant governor, the priviledge is a meaningful indicator that the people of American Samoa have accepted the right to choose their own excutive leaders.

American Samoans are among the last true remaining Polynesian, like their cousins the Hawaiians, Maoris, Tongans and Tahitians. But the Samoans seem to more tenaciously cling to the culture and traditions set by their ancestors thousands of years ago, than the other Pacific islanders. They are friendly, generous, and today have begun gracefully blending some of the western standards into their everyday life.

The Department of the Interior and the United States Navy before that have through the years supported the people in their desire to preserve their culture and traditions, while at the same time, have encouraged them to advance in all fields of government, as well as social and cultural aspects. American-Samoans are not United States citizens but are classified as Nationals of the United States, and they have free access of entry to the United States.

Despite strong influences of westernization sweeping across the Pacific, American Samoa still holds the "aiga," or extended family as the basis of its social structure. This is a unique system where the matai--or chief--holds control over all of the family's land and property. He is responsible for the well-being of the family, as well as its representation in the village and district councils. For the aiga to exist and function, every member plays a part. This ranges from the responsibilities of the chief, down to most elementary tasks performed by the children.

Of the total land area of the territory, only 2.3 square miles are owned by the government. A similar amount is owned individually, and the rest is under the communal system. Because of the rains and the mountainous terrain, fertility of the land varies greatly. A plant will thrive in one place, but will not survive in an area a short distance away. Most of the slopes support only tough growths of jungle which gradually give way to very fertile valleys with rich soil.

In these areas, agriculture is practised all-year-round. Bananas, taro, breadfruit, the staple food of the Samoans, grow all year, and there is usually an abundance of fish for a balanced diet. Most of the meat and other foods are imported. However, there are presently studies and experiments conducted on raising cattle and building chicken farms on the limited land available in the territory.

American Samoa has a tradition of warmth and geniality; and its people are anxious to continue this tradition in spite of the many changes now taking place. We can only hope that these tradidions will survive as the 1980's bring even more accelerated changes.

History

Samoans got their first glimpse of Europeans in the late 1770's. Dutch discoverer Jacob Roggveen stumbled upon the islands in 1772 in one of his voyages across the Pacific. But he made an error in positioning the location of the islands in the wide Pacific. Yet, this did not close the door to Samoa for the outside world again. Odd shipwrecked sailors and whaling schooners would happen upon the islands every now and then, and almost all contact was by accident at the time.

To the Samoans, these strange people with fair skins, strange tounge, and magical tools and weapons, were from heaven. What made it more convincing was the way the ships would materialise out of the horizon, the connection of the sea and the sky. From then on, "papalagi" (literally translated as "sky-busters") was given to anyone with fair skin from beyond the horizon.

About forty years later, Samoa was rediscovered. But even then, its position kept it out of the way of the heavy shipping traffic that traversed the Pacific in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Consequently, it escaped official European intrest. But not for long. In 1831, the first real influence from outside sailed into Samoa with Christianity. Because it arrived at such a time when there was a lull in civil wars among the Samoans, the victors adopted it and Westernization was here to stay.

At the missionaries' heels were the European powers. And suddenly, as if Samoa's potential was realised overnight, Samoa became engulfed in the final wave of colonial expansion and influence. European powers and the United States began a tug of war as to who would take what of the few remaining peices of colonial power and wealth.

The United States though officially against colonialism, was nevertheless looking for suitable harbors in the area. Pago Pago harbor, famous for its natural protected deep waters, was very attractive to the Americans. And as a result of commercial intrest and seeking rights for a coaling station on the shores of Pago Pago Bay, the USS Naragansett visited Tutuila in 1872. Commander Richard Mead entered into an agreement of "Commercial Regulations etc.," with Mauga, one of the high chiefs of Pago Pago at the time. While this treaty was never ratified by Congress, it served as a document of claim against foreign powers on Tutuila.

A second treaty of commerce and friendship was negotiated in 1878 with the chiefs of the villages adjacent to Pago Pago, and this treaty was ratified the same year. It was proclaimed jointly by the United States and the "government of American Samoa islands." This treaty remained in force for the next twenty years or so.

Meanwhile, German-controlled Western Samoa reeled under political struggles and ensuing bitter and bloody civil wars. Once peace was established, Germany annexed Western Samoa and imposed a no-nonsense order in 1900. But in Tutuila, however, this was not the case. Since the Americans had no colonial machinery, President McKinley declared the islands (Eastern Samoa) the responsibility of the Department of the Navy. Commander B.F. Tilley formally accepted the Deed of Cession from the principal chiefs of Tutuila, with the exception of Tuimanu'a, one of the most powerful chiefs of Samoa at the time who resided on the island of Ta'ū. However, Tuimanu'a finally signed four years later, but only so that his people could share the priviledges of Eastern Samoa's new association with the United States.

At this time, ties with Swains island had been established. Historically linked to the Tokelau chain, the island was first settled by an American trader, Eli Jennings. But because of his citizenship, and the fact that his wife was American Samoan, relationships were more closer with Samoa than with the Tokelau islands.

When the Japanese empire flexed its muscles in the Pacific towards the late 1930's, the quite naval station in Pago Pago suddenly acquired a new strategic importance. In 1940, the port of Pago Pago and the Samoan islands became an advanced training and staging area for the United States Marine Corps prior to the major advance against Japan in World War 11. In the next four years, much of Samoa's undisturbed life was interrupted by the presence of such a large force of American military. It was during the war years however, that Samoa got its first taste of what American life was like. Roads, airstrips, docks and medical facilities were built. Samoans enlisted in the military, establishing a home-guard unit that instilled an immense amount of pride among the island people.

In 1945, the marines left as suddenly as they had arrived. But Samoa could no longer return to the quite and peaceful place it had been before the war. The presence of the marines for four years, and the enlistment of many Samoans in the military placed a new insight on the people. What followed eventually led to a major out-migration by the American Samoans to live in the United States and make careers of the U.S. military.

The end of World War 11 initiated a major administrative change in the territory. In 1951, President Trument declared that the Department of the Interior was to replace the Navy as the agency responsible for the administration of American Samoa. And from then on, American Samoa was on the road of development as it slowly emerged into the 20th Centry.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of American Samoa - better known to American Samoa as the Fono - is a bicameral institution with a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 18 members who serve four-years and who are chosen by Samoan custom in each of the 15 political counties.

The House of Representatives consists of 20 voting members who hold two-year terms and who are elected by popular vote in the 17 representative districts. It includes one non-voting delegate from Swains Island, who is elected at an open meeting by the island's adult permanent residents.

The Fono meets twice a year for 30-days regular sessions. In Fiscal Year 1978, two regular sessions and three special sessions of the 15th Legislature were held.

The 5th Special Session convened on November 21, 1977, and adjourned on December 23, 1977. Of the 31 bills and 11 resolutions introduced in the Senate, 15 bills and seven resolutions were passed and sent to the Governor.

The 3rd Regular Session convened on January 9, 1978, and adjourned on February 17, 1978. During this session, 23 bills and 14 resolutions were introduced in the Senate and 40 bills and 17 resolutions in the House. Out of this total, 26 bills and 16 resolutions were passed and sent to the Governor who signed into law 17 bills.

The 6th Special Session convened on March 20, 1978, and adjourned on March 31, 1978. Seven bills and five resolutions were introduced in this special session.

The 4th Regular Session was convened on July 10, 1978, and adjourned on September 15, 1978. Twelve bills were passed and signed by the Governor.

The 7th Special Session which passed and approved in principle the preliminary budget for Fiscal Year 1979, was convened on August 21, 1978, and remained in session until adjourned on September 9, 1978.

PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED DURING FY-78

P.L. No. 15-61	An act amending 22 ASC 617; creating a new sub-section (b) relating to pedestrians who create hazards near a highway; and providing penalties.
P.L. No. 15-62	An act approving executive actions taken to determine the general fund balance as of September 30, 1977; rescinding FY-77 and prior years' local capital improvement and special appropriation unobligated balances; designating estimated available excess local revenues to complete funding requirements to balance the general fund.
P.L. No. 15-63	An act creating two new sections, 22 ASC 1002.1 and 1002.2; relating to persons operating vehicles or riders who ride in vehicles with parts of their bodies hazardously extended over the sides.
P.L. No. 15-64	An act creating the "American Samoa Planning and Economic Development Act of 1977"; and repealing 29 ASC 801-10.
P.L. No. 15-65	An act amending 3 ASC 2303, 2304, 2307, 2308, 3 ASC 203, and 3 ASC 231; generally amending the Executive Budget Act.
P.L. No. 15-66	An act creating a new Chapter 33 in Title 21 and establishing authority and procedures for the determination by the Health Planning and Development Agency of the need to expand or change health care facilities or services.
P.L. No. 15-67	An act creating a new Chapter 25 in Title 27 establishing a policy relating to government housing facilities.
P.L. No. 15-68	An act amending 20 ASC 1922, 1923; creating new sections 20 ASC 1924.1, 1924.2 and 1933.1; and generally amending the jurisdiction of the Board of Marine Inspectors by enlarging their jurisdiction to include tramways, boilers, pressure vessels, and stationary and marine engines.
P.L. No. 15-69	An act creating a new Chapter 29 in Title 27, providing for real property owned by American Samoa Government.
P.L. No. 15-70	An act to be known as the "American Savings and Loan Act of 1978"; providing procedures for establishing savings and loan institutions in American Samoa.
P.L. No. 15-71	An act amending 3 ASC 1413 (b) (2); performing a housekeeping function correcting a word misued within the Retirement Act.
P.L. No. 15-72	An act appropriating $5,000 to the East-West Center in Honolulu for FY-78.
P.L. No. 15-73	An act extending the suspension of the moratorium on the importation of kegs of beef as contemplated by P.L. 15-8, 1977.

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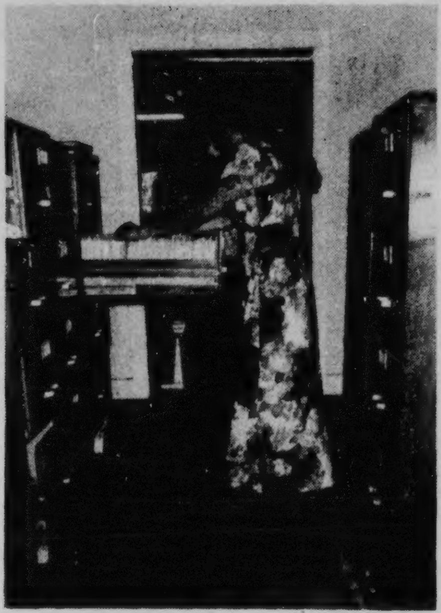
P.L. No. 15-74	An act amending 2 ASC 4; raising the compensation of legislator's from $9,000 to $12,000 a year; and providing a delayed effective date.
P.L. No. 15-75	An act creating the Board of Public Accountancy and providing for regulation of the practice of that profession.
P.L. No. 15-76	An act amending 10 ASC 3, 5, and 6; raising the simple interest allowable from 8% to 10%; and performing several other housekeeping functions within the banking statutes.
P.L. No. 15-77	An act providing the High Court and the Board of Parole with discretion as to conditioning suspension of sentence or parole upon restitution or reparation in money or service from offenders to their victims; amending 15 ASC 5005 (a) and 28 ASC 2 (a) (2); and creating 28 ASC 404 (c) and 28 ASC 700 and 701.
P.L. No. 15-78	An act amending 29 ASC 402 (10); providing several additional ways for the Development Bank Board to guarantee loans under their charter.
P.L. No. 15-79	An act creating a new sub-Chapter 4 in Title 10, Banking and Insurance, Chapter 13, relating to General Insurance Brokers; amending 10 ASC 1101; and for other purposes.
P.L. No. 15-80	An act amending 3 ASC 12 (c); providing specification of those liable to legislative confirmation in the Executive Branch under the Governor's Omnibus Bill.
P.L. No. 15-81	An act ratifying the compact for education and joining the Education Commission of the States, subject to appropriate funding.
P.L. No. 15-82	An act suspending a portion of the operation of 34 ASC 402 (a) (4) (B) for 1 year.
P.L. No. 15-83	An act creating Chapters 26 and 27 in Title 27, property relating to mortgages and the foreclosure of mortgages.
P.L. No. 15-84	An act amending 5 ASC 408, and 409 and creating a new 5 ASC 203.1; providing for a new appellate system for the High Court; and for other purposes .
P.L. No. 15-85	An act appropriating $30,000 from anticipated excess local revenues for FY-78 to fund a Joint Temporary Study Commission on Economic Development.
P.L. No. 15-86	An act appropriating $294,000 out of the general fund balance available for appropriation per the balance sheet for the American Samoa Government for the purpose of funding the Governor's Office operations for the balance of FY-78; and providing an immediate effective date.
P.L. No. 15-87	An act creating two new provisions in the tax code 34 ASC 204 (27) and (28); relating to dividends of foreign corporations.
P.L. No. 15-88	An act amending 27 ASC 206 (a); increasing the maximum term for leased land.
P.L. No. 15-89	An act creating a 2nd Temporary Future Political Status Commission.
P.L. No. 15-90	An act creating the legislative financial officer; prescribing his duties and functions as financial analyst to the Fono.

P.L. No. 15-91	An act appropriating $20,000 to the Fono for added expenses recently incurred due to the large number of special sessions.
P.L. No. 15-92	An act amending 12 ASC 1341 and 29 ASC 904; performing certain housekeeping functions as they relate to the newly established Territorial Planning Commission created under American Samoa Planning and Economic Development Act of 1977.
P.L. No. 15-93	An act providing for the maximum annual motor vehicle insurance rates; and for other purposes.
P.L. No. 15-94	An act amending 26 ASC 1103, 1104, 1105, 1107 and creating a new 26 ASC 1104.1 reconstituting the Board of Public Accountancy, postponing certain requirements for certified public accountants and regulating admission for certification of public accountants.
P.L. No. 15-95	An act creating a survival statute for the territory; civil procedure; creating 16 ASC 404.
P.L. No. 15-96	An act providing a new kidnapping statute and related crimes, providing penalties, and repealing 15 ASC 621.
P.L. No. 15-97	An act amending 12 ASC 1104; providing that leaving aircrafts and vessels must also produce certain documents to clear, as well as those entering.
P.L. No. 15-98	An act amending 24 ASC 435; correcting an internal citation error within the Workmen's Compensation Law.
P.L. No. 15-99	An act amending 10 ASC 1401 (a) (5); correcting a manifest clerical error in the original bill as related to obtaining resolutions from the non-admitted insurers.
P.L. No. 15-100	An act establishing petit juries in the law; creating 5 ASC 413 and providing an immediate effective date.
P.L. No. 15-101	An Act amending 21 ASC 2902 (a), and 21 ASC 2912 (d) and (k) amending the "Child Protection Act of 1977" bringing it to conformance with recent federal regulations.
P.L. No. 15-102	An act reprogramming $1,543,064 from capital improvement projects funded by local revenues and Department of Interior grant-in-aid for FY-77 and prior years and to repeal Public Law 15-62, section 3 to fund vitally needed operating, capital improvement and special programs in FY-78.
P.L. No. 15-103	An act approving the final budget of the American Samoa Government for FY-79; and to provide for an immediate effective date.
P.L. No. 15-104	An act creating a new 5 ASC 6; amending 5 ASC 203.1, 408 and 409; providing for the establishment of a judicial council; amending the new appellate system for the High Court; and for other purposes.
P.L. No. 15-105	An act creating the office of Disaster Assistance Planning and coordination within the Department of Public Safety; providing for the coordination of disaster assistance activities within the Territory.
P.L. No. 15-106	An act amending 26 ASC 602 and 603 (a); altering the composition and the regulatory authority of the Health Services Regulatory Board to include nurses.



LEGAL AFFAIRS

Judicial

The Judicial Branch of the American Samoa Government is independent of the Legislative and Executive Branch under the mandate of the Constitution of American Samoa. The Constitution vests the judicial power in the High Court of American Samoa and the District Courts.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice the Associate Justice, and the Associate Judges, one of whom is designated Chief Associate Judge. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justice are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Samoan Associate Judges are appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice, subject to confirmation by the Senate of American Samoa.

The High Court is both the court of original jurisdiction in most matters as well as the territorial appellate court of last resort. The Court sits in the Court house in Fagatogo which was constructed by the United States Navy in 1900.

There are four divisions of the High Court: Appellate, Trial, Probate, and Land & Titles. The Trial Division includes: traffic, small claims, and circuit. It has jurisdiction over a wide range of civil suits, including adoptions, domestic relations, and juvenile delinquency cases. All criminal cases, except those violations heard in the district courts, are prosecuted in the Trial Division.

The Probate Division handles decedents' estates while the Land & Titles Division's jurisdiction covers land disputes and matai title cases. The Appellate Division hears appeals from all the other divisions and has original jurisdiction in election contests.

High Court proceedings on the trial level are generally conducted in Samoan and English before a panel composed of the Chief Justice or the Associate Justice and two Associate Judges. Matai cases are heard exclusively by a panel of three Associate Judges. Traffic court is conducted by a single Associate Judge.

The Fono instituted a major reorganization of the judiciary this year when it passed legislation expanding the Appellate Division to include off-island federal judges appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as Acting Associate Justices. Now the Appellate Division cases are heard by panels consisting of the Chief or Associate Justice, two Acting Associate Justice, and two Associate Judges. The Associate Judges' votes have equal weight with the Justices' in land and titles cases. The first new appellate term was completed in October, 1978, with the participation and assistance of Senior District Court Judges Jesse W. Curtis (Central District of California) and Martin Pence (District of Hawaii) and District Court Judge Cristobal C. Duenas (District Court of Guam). This addition of off-island judges insures neutrality in the review of trial court decisions and has been enthusiastically received by the bench and bar.

An important innovation this year was the introduction of the right to a jury trial in serious criminal cases. After the Federal District Court of the District of Columbia's decision in King v. Andrus, former Chief Justice K. William O'Connor promulgated the High Court Jury Rules creating a jury system. The rules provide for unanimous verdicts by six-man juries. Several jury trials have been conducted successfully under the new rules. Implementing the right to a jury trial in criminal cases was a significant accomplishment by the judiciary and its staff. The Fono has since then ratified the holding of jury trials in felony cases.

The Department of the Interior provided all of the appropriations for court services ($381,500) except for the salaries of the Associate Judges, which were funded by appropriations by the Fono ($78,500). The direct DOI funds increased only 1% this fiscal year, while the Fono's appropriations increased 23%.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	46
Local	45
Contract	1

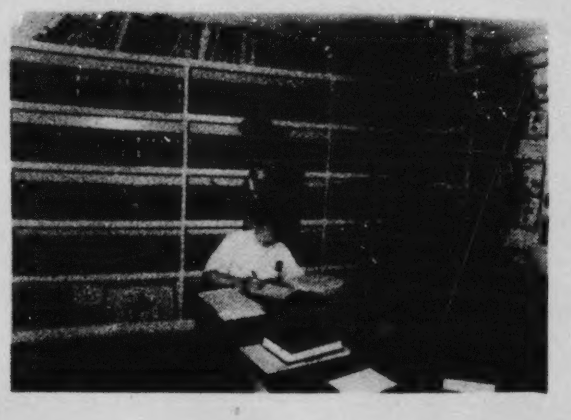
Basic Operation Budget: $543,875

The Department of Legal Affairs of the American Samoa Government comprises of the Office of the Attorney General, Office of Immigration, and the Office of the Territorial Registrar.

The Office of the Attorney General provides legal services to the American Samoa Government including preparations and reviews of all legal documents involving the government. This includes contracts, land transactions, business organizations and investments, legislation and administrative regulations. The office prosecutes or defends all civil cases involving the government, prosecutes all criminal cases, and represents the government in administrative hearings. It also implements the Equal Employment Opportunity Program, as well as the American Samoa Election Code. It is the responding and initiating agent on uniform reciprocal enforcement support matters. During the FY-78, the office handled 34 civil cases, 127 criminal cases, 1495 immigration hearings, 37 juvenile cases, 83 URS cases, and 33 other administrative hearings.

The Office of Immigration implements the Governor's authority as the passport and consular official, and is responsible for the registration of alien residents. It also controls visitors and deportation matters. During the year, 902 passports, 12,345 letters of identity, 2,798 non-immigrant visas and 567 immigrant visas were processed and issued. A total of 83,722 people visited the territory during the same period. Registered alien residing in American Samoa totalled 1,353.

The Office of Territorial Registrar records, preserves and certifies copies of all documents properly presented for registration. During the year, the office registered 156 land titles, 163 land transfers, 150 matai titles, and other miscellanous documents to an overall total of 3,164.



LEAA

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	8
Local	5
Contract	3

Basic Operation Budget: Federal grant funded

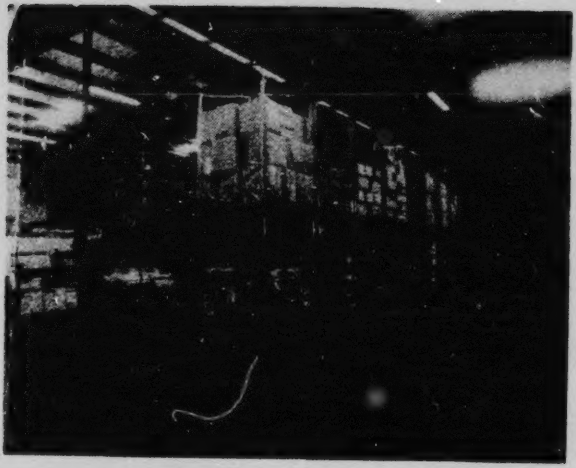
The American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency provides both financial aid and technical assistance to all local Criminal Justice Planning Agencies. These functions are carried on using a full time professional planning staff and grant funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

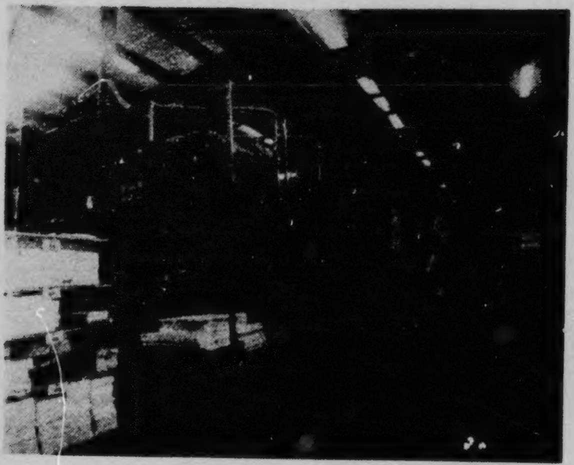
The central focus of effort of this office is governed by an Annual Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice that outlines Crime Analysis, Criminal Justice existing system description, Problem Analysis, Goals, Standards priorities and approaches, Comprehensive multi-year plan, and the Annual Action Plan which identifies projects for funding. The Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan for 1979 has been approved for $185,250. The major portion of this plan will provide for continuing training to upgrade Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement personnel and provide for operations manuals and equipment to improve the Criminal Justice System in American Samoa.

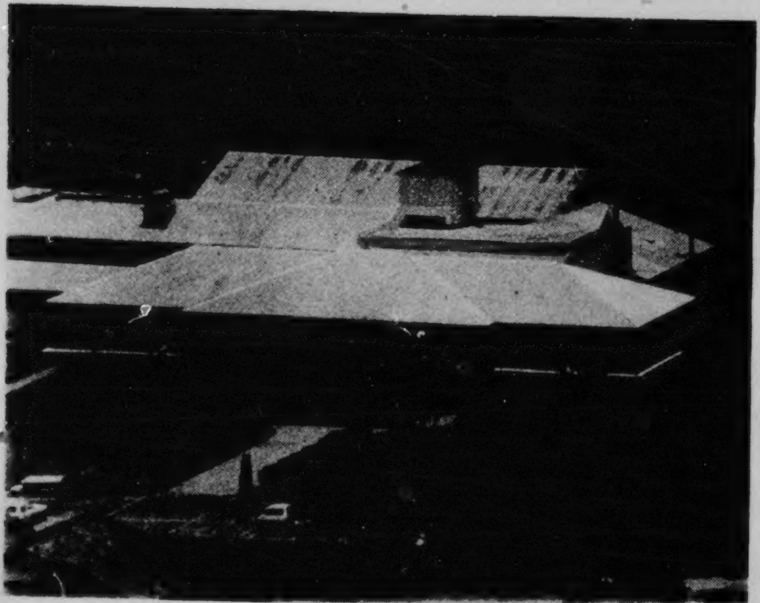
Among the major accomplishments in 1978 were:

(a) The completion of the first floor renovation of the Police Departments funded from 1975-76 & 77 Block Action - Total Cost of this project - Federal Share $118,000 Local Share $52,000. Continued renovation of downstairs was awarded $20,000 from FY 78 Block Funds.
(b) Police Emergency Radio Communications System-co-funded by CJPA and NHTSA. Total LEAA share $75,000 from FY-76 Block Action.
(c) Recodification of the American Samoa Criminal Code and the draft of the first Juvenile Code for the Territory. Total LEAA share $17,596, local share $979.
(d) The first Comprehensive Basic Training Academy for Law Enforcement Officers conducted locally using stateside instructors from the Seattle Police Department - Police Academy. Ninety-five officers who attended received Community College credits from attending.
(e) The Fono passed and enacted Public Law 15-107 creating the American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Board.

The Agency activities during the past year continued to concentrate on planning and implementing projects for improving the efficency and responsiveness of the Criminal Justice System in American Samoa.







GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Administrative Services

The Department of Administrative Services provides financial reporting services for all agencies of the American Samoan Government. The Department is organized into three basic operating divisions: Financial Management; Information System and the Tax Office. The Director also oversees the operation of Weights and Measures Office.

Since January, 1978, there have been four acting directors, with one Director who died in office shortly after being confirmed. This situation has resulted in the delay of implementation of new programs while the new acting director was familiarizing himself with the operation of the Department. It is to the credit of those assuming the position that the transitions only minimally disrupted the progress of the Department toward greater financial responsibility.

The Department was aware of the problem areas pointed out in the GAO report and has made many changes during 1978 to improve and/or eliminate problem situations. The ASG accounting system is a highly complex, computer oriented system. The system is, infact, much more sophisticated than would be expected for a Territory of approximately 30,000 population. This is due mainly to the necessity for compliance with the reporting requirements of the various Federal agencies which supply funds for the Territory. The Department is still dealing with the correction and modification of the automated financial reporting system installed by Haskins and Sells in 1976.

The GAO report received widespread media attention. The reasons for the negative aspects of the report are common with those of other emerging countries - distance from the U.S. mainland, outward migration of talented Samoans, turnover of individuals in key positions, and material and machine maintenance problems complicated by our distance from the U.S.

Although the department is responsible for the final processing of input, we are dependent upon the other departments for accuracy of documents submitted. Departments were requested to:

Process necessary documentation as soon as possible to charge individuals or liabilities to a valid account.

Deobligate invalid charges as soon as possible to reduce the possibility of error and decrease the physical size of the obligation system.

Have timekeepers attend seminars to increase accuracy of time cards submitted.

During the year, the Department made internal changes deemed necessary to create a more efficient operating unit. Two significant changes were:

(1) Consolidation of accounts payable, payroll, travel, and disbursing under one manager. Since the functions are so closely related, consolidation resulted in the need for fewer personnel to effect the same result. Personnel were thus freed to be transferred to other branches within the Division that had a greater need for their services.

(2) The establishement of Grant Accounting as a separate branch. Prior to that time, grant accounting had been mainly a data collection function. Additional functions now include: maintenance of a grant reference area for use of DAS and outside auditors; working more closely with grantee departments in order to familiarize their fiscal officers with ASG computer reports on their grants, overrun conditions, and reporting requirements; modification of grant related computer programs and creation of new programs to better monitor existing grant programs; working with all departments concerned to remove invalid grants from the system.

1978 has shown refinement and greater usage of the computer system. Among changes were:

Almost total elimination of manual checks issued was accomplished by increasing the number of check runs per week. This not only decreased the amount of time spent with outside vendors but also increased accuracy of computer output by reducing the need for manual intervention into the system.

A refinement of the cost accounting system to "roll up" expenditures under capital improvement projects. This has allowed for a more efficient transfer of costs as well as isolating closed projects that could be removed from the system.

A refinement of the grant accounting system allows for retention of financial information on grants that have not been audited without allowing grantees to incure additional costs against an expired grant.

A new program in process for grant accounting that will enable us to more efficiently and accurately complete Federal reports as well enabling us to know what is owed to/from the Federal government on Federal grants.

A new program which will enable the user to obtain a history of the expense transactions for a specific grant at any time.

A new program in process to convert the obligation sub-system from its present status as an information system to that of a control system.

A concerted effort to remove all information from the system in a logical, accurate manner with the anticipated result that reduction of invalid and outdated information will show greater and more accurate utilization of remaining information.

An improvement in the records retention system which allows for more efficient access to all computer printouts. The purchase of microfilming equipment will provide a backup for computer generated information which will require less storage space than the original documents. Microfilmed data will be stored in a secure, fireproof area.

We are presently preparing to build a new building to house the computer. In addition to providing security for the ADP equipment, the new facility will include an uniterrupted power supply system which will provide continuous processing without interruption or loss of data in the event of a power failure.

Increased accuracy of computer output allowed the Department to pay increased attention to housekeeping details. While being a mundane item, the improvement of the record retention system is directly correlated to in-house effeciency as old information is removed from the system and current information is readily available in a logical and concise manner.

Samoanization of the Department is in accordance with the desire to Samoanize all positions within the American Samoa Government. This is being effected in two ways:

Placing competent Samoans in positions of management with contract personnel acting in advisory status to Samoan managers or as temporary managers while training Samoan assistant managers to take over the managerial position when qualified to do so. During the year six additional Samoans were put in management positions.

In-house classroom training of DAS personnel in basic computer and accounting functions. By conducting the training in-house we can better show a direct correlation between text and actual work situation in addition to adding to the knowledge of those who have had similar training elsewhere. An additional bonus to the training has been to increase managements' awareness of the individual's management potential.

The Department of Administrative Services is committed to one basic goal for 1979 - the establishment and maintenance of the credability of the financial reporting system of the American Samoa Government.

MANPOWER RESOURCES

The Department of Manpower Resources (DMR) provides a variety of vital services for the entire American Samoa Government workforce. DMR's various divisions and branches are responsible for recruiting, classification, and training of the total ASG workforce. The Workmen's Benefit and Retirement Division, which is under the direction of the Director, administers the Workmen Compensation and the Retirement Program for the government. The department is set up in four divisions: Office of the Director; Personnel Operations; Retirement, Benefits and Safety; and the training Division.

Office of the Director:

The election of the first Samoan Governor and Lt. Governor set this department into a new direction. Consequently, a substantial amount of changes took place within the department because of new concepts in personnel administrations brought forth by the new government. During the early part of the year, internal changes in the staff were made. The former acting director was promoted to director, the appointment being made by the Governor, and later confirmed by the Fono. Other changes include the promotion of the Personnel Operations Division assistant director as Deputy Director, and the Classification Manager was promoted to fill the position of Assistant Director, Personnel Operations Division.

The total American Samoa Government workforce at the end of FY-78 was 3,892, including 181 contract specialists, 2 federal employees, 53 elected officials, 2,836 local care service employees, and 820 employed under special public service programs.

The US Civil Commission, San Francisco Gegion, Intergovernmental Personnel Programs Division, awarded to the American Samoa Government a total of $50,000 under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), to fund the establishment of a Testing and Counseling Division, to improve the administration of the IPA program, and to conduct a study of the classification pay and recruitment systems of ASG. The study, conducted by Mrs. Edna T. Taufa'asau, was completed in August 1978, and resulted in a complete overhaul of the Pay Administration Plan, to restructure a separate pay scale for ASG "blue collar" workers. Every "blue collar" job was audited and classified to comform with specifications on the new plan. Final recommendations by the consultant were approved by the Governor and the Fono. Implementation of the new pay plan for the "blue collar" workers began in November, 1978, and the new salary scales set has a minimum of $1.40 an hour.

A similar study to restructure the classifications of positions and pay for all "white collar" employees began shortly after the implementation of the blue collar workers plan. Questionairs were distributed to all white collar personnels to identify their duties and responsiblilities in their respective jobs. Complete forms have been received, and the actual study will commence soon.

Other projects which have been approved for funding under IPA include four month training for airport crash and rescue service personnels, six week off-island training for five ASG employees to improve and upgrade their skills in statistics, supervision, classification of jobs, and management trainings.

The Contract Recruitment Office, is responsible for processing ingoing and outgoing contract employees. Housing administration, formerly the function of this office, was transferred to the Department of Public Works last April. Daily correspondence with prospective candidates increased as a result of more people wanting to work as contract specialists for the government. During FY-78, a new system of mailing pre-employment documents to prospective contract applicants was developed and implemented. The system has worked very well, and has reduced the time required to recruit contractors by approximately 30 days.

PERSONNEL OPERATIONS DIVISION:

The Personnel Operations Division is comprised of the Classification Branch, Record Branch, the Data Control Section,the Recruitment Section and the Testing and Counseling Office. The primary functions of this division are: receiving and screening of applicants for government jobs; answer inquiries regarding job classifications and pay adjustments; maintaining official personnel records for career service and contract employees; and auditing of all incoming documents utilized in establishing positions and recruitments of employees. This is to ensure the efficiency of the DMR's Automated Personnel Management System.

With the assistance of a consultant, the Classification Branch conducted a review of all blue collar jobs within ASG. A government-wide study of blue collar workers has been completed and has resulted in a new separate pay plan which sets the minimum salary for blue collar workers at $1.40 per hour.

The recruitment of CETA participants was handled by the Recruitment Section during the latter part of the year. A substantial number of entrance exams were administered for job applicants.

The Data Control Section handles a heavy workload which stems from a large amount of newly established positions under the CETA Program.

TRAINING DIVISION

The Training Division administers the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) for the American Samoa Government. CETA funds provide jobs for the unemployed population of American Samoa. In April, 1978, the CETA Program was transferred under direct supervision of the Governor's Office.

RETIREMENT, BENEFITS & SAFETY DIVISION

A total of 13 employees were eligible to receive retirement benefit checks during fiscal year 1978 under mandatory and voluntary retirement. An additional 9 employees received retirement benefits under the Involuntary Medical Retirement Law which was passed in 1974 and became effective in 1976. The total number of employees receiving benefits at the end of the fiscal year was 22, and their total annual benefits were $6,886.00. The shares paid by ASG and employees to the Retirement Fund for the Fiscal Year 1978 were $1,109,-482.00. Total contributions by both employees and ASG is estimated at $5,662,239.00, an increase of $859,897.00 over the previous year.

The Workmen's Compensation Section recorded 269 cases of injuries, none of which resulted in death. The Ocupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) Compliance Section was reactivated in August, 1978, after it ceased operation due to the resignation of the OSHA Compliance Officer during the early part of FY-77. A new OSHA Compliance Officer was selected and received training for 6 weeks in Chicago, Illinois. DMR expects the OSHA Compliance Section to be in full operation during FY-79. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, OSHA Statistical Program, has been discontinued due to the resignation of the statistician who prepared reports for this operation. At present, DMR has not yet made a selection to replace this employee.

Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for providing engineering, design, and support services for all American Samoa Government capital improvement projects; maintaining and servicing all A.S.G. buildings, roads, grounds, and other public facilities; and operating and maintaining the electrical, water, sewer and solid waste disposal systems in American Samoa.

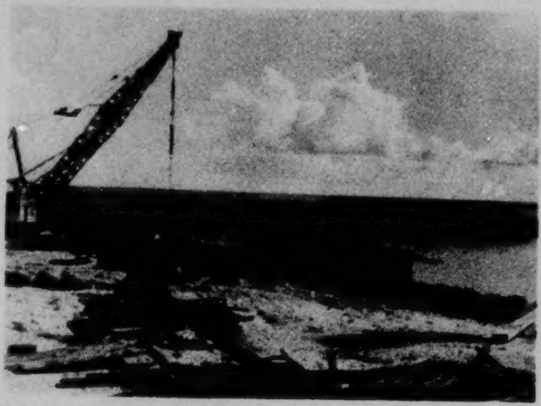
The responsibilities of the Department have increased over recent years as the scope of the government's capital improvement program has broadened and as the utilities systems of the Territory have been developed, upgraded or expanded. Gradually the Department's functions have shifted their emphasis from the development of individual projects to the management of substantial and critical areas such as roads, water, sewer and electrical power systems.

During FY-'78, the Department of Public Works was responsible for managing a capital improvement program in excess of $25,000,000. Major construction projects completed during the year included: Airport Runway Improvements; the "Top Mile" section of the Aua to Afono road; construction of a new conference/convention center, and the completion of various water and power system improvements. Major construction projects in progress include: expansion of the Community College facilities, resurfacing of main highway, construction of small boat harbor at Ta'u, improvements to Airport terminal, sewage system improvements, construction of highway from Aoa to Amouli, and various water and power system improvements.

Design, engineering and construction projects presently under contract with private firms amounted to $15,326,660 at the end of FY-'78. Public Works is responsible for administering these contracts and also for performing quality control inspections.

A major Public Works reorganizational change during the year was the merging of the Construction and Facilities Division into one Maintenance/Construction Division. This was done in order to establish an organization which would be able to more effectively plan and perform the needed maintenance to ASG facilities. Although hampered by the lack of funding, improvements have been made in this area. A program has been established to do major rehabilitation work on government schools, housing and other facilities next fiscal year with anticipated capital improvements funds. Also, a long-range operation and maintenance plan was begun during FY-'78 in order to establish an on-going program to effectively maintain the recently completed construction projects. It is anticipated that this plan will be completed in fiscal year 1979 and will provide a realistic guide and cost estimate of ASG maintenance requirements.

During FY-78, the Electric Utility continued its efforts in improving the power production capabilities of the Territory. Presently the Electric Utility has installed capacity of 24,000 KW, which will allow for approximately 100 percent back-up capacity. The present peak maximum demand is 12,500 KW. In addition, the primary electrical transmission line between the Tafuna power plant and the village of Leone was re-conductored. Not only will this improve the service in the Leone area, but the service provided by the remaining four miles of transmission line will also be improved by reconduction of the primary line to Leone. Efforts are now underway to replace the transmission line in the Utulei to Faga'alu area.



While most construction projects are done by private firms, the department did complete some projects in-house during FY-'78. Some of the capital improvement projects performed in-house include: renovation of the golf course clubhouse, improvements to the Fagatogo roads, the construction of pump stations, and major renovations to public buildings and schools.

The major emphasis of the department during the year was in the area of water, sewer, and electrical power improvements. Major improvements have been made to the Territory's water system and efforts are continuing to further improve the quality and quantity of portable water.

During FY-'78, a special task force as established to expedite construction of water improvement projects in the villages. As an example, the following were completed during the year: installation of 6" and 4" water distributions mains in Utulei and Pago Pago; completion of a new 8" water mains and 6" laterals in Fagatogo village; construction of a water booster pump station in Pava'ia'i; and other improvements in Fitiuta, Aunu'u and Aoloau Fou.

Major water improvements started this year include the construction of five storage tanks at Aua, Futiga, Pava'ia'i, Lagopuna and Mapusaga Fou at a cost of approximately $1,000,000; and the installation of a new Western District transmission line at an estimated cost of $1,200,000.

In the area of sewer system improvements, a contract for rehabilitation of the Utulei sewage treatment plant and system pump stations is presently underway with Pacific Ventures, Inc., at a cost of $1,190,000. Also, the harbor area sewer lines are being rehabilitated at a cost of $715,000. Major progress is being made by the Water, Sewer and Solid Waste division personnel to hook-up homes to the sewer system. This division is implementing a program to train personnel in the operation and maintenance of the sewage treatment facilities.

Two large capital improvement projects funded by the Economic Development Agency are presently being administered by the Civil Division of Public Works. The larger project, expansion of the Community college facilities, involves the construction of five new buildings at a cost of approximately $3,500,000. The second project is the expansion and improvements to the airport terminal facilities and is funded by a grant of $1,775,000. In conjuction with off-island consultants, this division is also working on the design of the Ofu-Olosega causeway, improvements to the Ta'u roads, paving of the Aua to the end of the Top Mile section of the Afono road, expansion of the Masefau road, and improvements to the roads in the Fagatogo area. This division also provides inspection and other support services to current on-going projects.

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	70
Local	69
Contract	1

Basic Operation Budget: $565,125

The Office of Material Management (OMM), is divided into four divisions: Contracts and Leases, Procurement, General Supply, and Property Management.

Marked changes occured last year when two extra portfolios were transferred into the department. The first was Contracts and Leases, formerly under the Office of the Attorney General; and the second was the Housing Division which was administered by the Public Works. However, the latter was transferred back to Public Works after only three months.

A. Contracts and Leases:

Contracts and Leases division is responsible in administering all personal service contracts (short term), consultants, maintenance and independent service contracts. This division is also responsible in administering all land leases, equipment and buildings owned by the government. During FY-78, the division administered 120 active contracts and leases valued at $3.1 million. Lease receivables collected amounted to $370,000 in the same year.

Efforts are being made to review, evaluate, and update all the old leases and contracts to upkeep with the cost of living index and with new proposed rates being set. For this, the division needs one contract assistant.

B. The Procurement Division:

The Procurement Division is responsible for all purchases by the American Samoa Government. During last year, 6,957 purchase orders were issued for a total of $12.8 million. ASG, its contractors, and the U.S. open market received 3,875 purchase orders for a total of $7.4 million while foreign sources received 267 orders for a total of $567,950. Local vendors received 2,815 orders totalling $4.8 million. Fifty per cent of this total was contributed to the high cost of local fuel for government operations and the cost of implementing the TAOA program. Stubs received by local vendors for government internal transactions amounted to 3,430, valued at $89,068.

C. The General Supply Division:

The General Supply Division is responsible for shipping, receiving, storing, and issuing of all general supply items. The division is divided into three branches -- Stock Control, Shipping and Receiving, and Warehousing.

The Stock Control Branch maintains the inventory record cards for approximately 3,800 line items valued at $1.5 million. There were 15,725 stub requisitions processed (19% increase over FY-77) with an average of three line items per stub, or 47,175 items processed totalling $2 million (5% increase over FY-77). Proceed from cash sales to the general public amounted to $220,033, and increase of 18% over the pervious year. Total dollar value of all invoices received for general supply stock amounted to $2.4 million.

Shipping and Receiving Branch receives all incoming materials marked for ASG, which in FY-78 amounted to 93,064 pieces of freight. This number totalled 10.3 million pounds, and is an increase of 28% over the previous year in both freight and surface transportation. The total number of receiving reports processed was 2,955. This branch is also responsible for preparing materials for distribution to the various government departments, and preparing materials to be shipped off island. In FY-78, there were 765 pieces of freight shipped off at a total of 96,023 pounds.

The Warehousing Branch is responsible for the storage of all materials and supplies stocked by the government. It administers five warehouses, an outside storage area, and provides security for storage materials. This division also provides a delivery service for general supply stocked items to all ordering departments and offices of the government.

The addition of tier rack for the stocking of general supply items in our warehouses has greatly simplified the storing and issuing of materials for inventory control purposes. This has been a great improvement from the older system that has been used for years. The warehousing branch, with the help of the Office of Communications, is Teletype Simplex Loop system consisting of one ARS and two RO units. Under this system, stub requisition information will be transmitted over TTY to two different warehouse locations at Tafuna, and to the main control system hopefully to be installed at our stock control office at Fagatogo. This will provide an effecient service during emergency issues, and greatly help in the flow of paper work which, at the moment, is being hand carried.

D. Property Management:

The Property Management Division maintains property recordcards on all government properties and fixed assets. The inventory task force ordered by Gov. Coleman in February, 1978, to do an inventory on all properties and fixed assests owned by the government has completed its task. It reported 25,000 plant account properties and line items. All government building were valued at $25 million. Land value amounted to $13,882.

All other structures and properties amounted to $55 million. On the overall count, a grand total value of $80,138,882 was reached for all government owned properties and fixed assests in FY-78. The inventory also updated division records. The disposal team under this division conducted six auction sales and proceeds totalled $9,441 during the same year.

Audit

The Territorial Audit Office provides an on-going program for independent appraisal of ASG financial systems, including the safeguarding of government assets, the evaluation of internal control, and the evaluation of operating units. The Office reports directly to the Governor.

A. Reconciliation Task Force:

The Audit Office was directed by the Governor to head the Reconciliation Task Force which was started in August, 1977, and completed in January, 1978. The major function of this task force was to reconcile and straighten out the financial records of ASG. Due to this special and complicated project, the Audit Office cancelled its normal audit functions as planned for the first four months of FY-78.

B. Special Audits & Reports:

The Audit Office conducted and completed the following special audits and reports:

Public Works Construction Payroll;
CETA Funds - Unobligate Fund Balance;
Cash Collections - Weights & Measure Division;
Surprise Payroll Distribution - Department of Education;
Discrepancies in Deposits - Airport Duty Free Liquor Store concession contract;
Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program;
Early Childhood Education funded by Head Start Program (HEW).

C. Investigations & Reviews:

The Audit Office conducted and completed the following investigations and reviews:

Financial Management System;
Observing fiscal year and physical inventory of all inventory units;
Territorial Administration on Aging - Bus Trip Tickets;
Audit Adjustments on CETA accounts;
Housing Allowances;
Recording of Tax Revenue 1973 to 1977;
Solar Water Heater Contract.

D. Petty Cash Audits:

Numerous unannounced cash audits were performed in various departments. Test checks of cash collections from sources to the bank, were conducted.

Budget and Planning

Local	6
Contract	1
Administrative	2

Basic Operation Budget: $128,000

Organization

The Executive Budget Act, P.L. 15-58 as amended, created the Office of Program Planning and Budget within the Governor's Office. The director is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature.

The Office assists the Governor in the development of a comprehensive budget based on territorial goals and objectives, produces information for effective decision making, provides assistance in the preparation of agency program plans and budgets, and administers its responsibilities under the program execution provision of the act so that the policy decisions and budget determinations of the Governor and the Legislature are implemented to the fullest extent possible within the concepts of proper management.

Six Months Activities

During the first two weeks of April 1978, the office participated in congressional budget hearings in Washington, D.C. for the American Samoa fiscal year 1979 budget. Assistance was provided to the Governor in the justification of the $19,421,000 requested through the Department of Interior and a congressional committee add-on of $3,100,000.

From April 19, 1978 through June 16, 1978, the office completed these major tasks:

1. Assessment of existing problems confronting the office and ways to resolve them. The results were presented to and approved by the Governor's Office on April 20, 1978.
2. Ascertained FY-78 revenue collections and assessed status of budgetary spending to determine course of action for the remainder of the fiscal year. On the basis of the review, a reprogramming bill appropriating $1,543,064 was presented to the Governor on June 16, 1978 and passed by the Legislature on August 28, 1978.
3. Visited all department and agencies to discuss their program plans for coordination and incorporation into the program strategy paper which was completed and sent to DOI in early May, '78.
4. On short notice and two hours of training, nine departments prepared their FY-80 budgets in the zero-based budget format as required by OMB with the Budget Office providing the technical assistance. It is anticipated that comprehensive workshops on ZBB will be offered to all departmental personnel in FY-79.
5. In conjuction with the Department of Administrative Services, firm guidelines were set up to clean up federal grants. As a result, reports show a significant reduction in overrun grants and positive responses from grants administrators will continue to alleviate the recurrence of the same problem in the future.
6. All seven of the local staff members in office have completed the ZBB course offered by the Civil Service Commission.
7. Tighter budget execution policies and procedures by the present administration and aggressive management techniques exercised by agency directors resulted in the Government ending the FY-78 with program savings and no overruns in basic operations. It is believed that this is the first time ASG has achieved this positive position in several years.
8. 50% cost savings in production cost for the budget document and reduction in review time by the local legislature were achieved by using a new concise informative format in the FY 1980 Preliminary and FY 1981 Final Budget submissions.
9. A new CIP Review Committee was formed to oversee the Government's total CIP program due partly to urgings of the Budget Office.
10. The Office operating manual for reference and training local staff has been completed.
11. Aside from its basic on-going responsibilities, the Office foresees for FY-79 the completion of an ASG budget manual, the complete overhaul of budget forms and guidelines, the provision of ZBB workshops for all ASG budget personnel, the evaluation and development of an analytical method to forecast and monitor local revenues, the performance of program analysis for at least six ASG agencies, the development and testing of new performance measures envisioned to be fully implemented in FY-80, and the continuous training of local staff in appropriate analytical techniques and skills to upgrade their potential and performance.

Education

General Statement

As mandated under Title 18 of the American Samoa Code, public education in American Samoa is the responsibility of the American Samoa Government, and this responsibility has been delegated by law and executive regulations to the Department of Education (DOE). American Samoa has only one public school system which serves as both the SEA (State Education Agency) and LEA (Local Education Agency) by federal standards.

DOE Organization

Thus, the Department of Education operates the only public school system in the Territory. To accomplish its mission, the Department of Education is divided into two major units - Educational Services and Business Services.

The Educational Services unit is subdivided into seven (7) divisions, five (5) of which are instructional and two (2) are support services. The instructional divisions include Early Childhood Education, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Vocational Educations and Special Education. The support services divisions are Instructional Development and Library Services.

The Business Services Unit is subdivided into six (6) divisions/sections, namely; School Lunch, Transportation & Maintenance, Supply & Publication, Personnel, Planning and Finance & Accounting.

DOE Long-Range Goal

The ever continuous and long-range goal of DOE is to provide every child, ages 2½ through 18, who is enrolled in the public schools, with an opportunity to develop and reach his fullest potential as a unique individual. This goal mandates continuous strides for curriculum development and revision at all levels for instructions.

Accomplishments in FY-78

1. The Elementary Division has been reorganized and restructured, a process which involved establishing higher qualifications for school administrators and instructional staff, creating new means of administrative communication and establishing more accurate reporting procedures.

2. A design for a comprehensive elementry teacher inservice program has been completed and will be implemented during FY-79.

3. Major revisions and complete development of new programs have been accomplished as follows:
   (a) Samoan Language Arts program in the elementary schools.
   (b) Social Studies program from Grades 1-12
   (c) Implementation of Career Education Program
   (d) Curriculum materials for bilingual/bicultural in the elementary schools.
   (e) Title I Reading program for students with low reading abilities from grades 1-12
   (f) Art and Music programs from grades 1-12
   (g) Industrial Arts and Vocational program offerings.

4. An appreciable percentage of DOE's professional staff completed advanced degrees and earned additional academic credits towards higher certification.

5. A pre-vocational and life skill program was implemented to serve students at the special education facility. A work-study effort was put into effect to provide assistance to handicapped students in applying for and entering employment. Implementation began of a sheltered workshop program for those handicapped students who will probably not be able to acquire employment outside of a sheltered seting.

6. A program for childbirth to six was established, featuring three service delivery system:
   (a) the central facility program
   (b) home bound project, and
   (c) mainstream into regular ECE classes.

7. The alcohol education curriculum was completed and tested in five pilot schools. Organization of a comprehensive Art Education program began.

8. A highly successful American Samoa Pre-White House Conference on Library and Information Serices was convened. This conference was convened under Public Law 93-568 with enthusiastic participation from the community. Delegates to represent American Samoa at the National Conference in October 1979 were selected.

9. The school bus fleet for pupils transportation increased to 25 buses which traveled 274,800 miles in transporting 7,468 students.

10. During FY-78, 193 students were attending college throughout the United States while 26 were attending the American Samoa Community College under the ASG scholarship program. The amount of financial assistance to each recipient increased to $3,000.00 per academic year.

More Seniors are capable of Doing College Work

The test of English as a Foreign Language (TEOFL) scores have indicated that seniors in the public schools during FY-78, on the average have excelled their peers who graduated in FY-77. The average TOEFL score for all public schools seniors during FY-77 was 396.00; the average TOEFL score for FY-78 is 413.95, thus a substantial gain of 17.95 points.

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The TOEFL, which measures the competencies of students whose native language is not English, in using the English Language, is used by many United States Colleges and Universities to predict the chances of success of foreign students in college and university studies. The TOEFL is published by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey.

Looking at the average TOEFL scores of our seniors during the past three years, we have noticed a steady upward trend. This substantial growth in TOEFL scores is responsible for increasing the number of students who, on the basis of TOEFL prediction, could do successful college work. The FY-76 TOEFL indicated that only 49 seniors could go to college and be successful. In FY-77, this number has increased to 68; and in FY-78, 84 seniors have qualified for the ranks of "successful work in college" as measured by the TEOFL predictor. This represents over 25% of all seniors who took the test.

Community College

American Samoa Community College has undergone a number of administrative changes during FY-78, including three presidents. The President, Vice President, Dean of Instruction, Post Secondary Curriculum Planner, Institutional Researcher, Assistant Dean for Vocational Education and Dean of Educational Services were all new to these positions during this fiscal year. The President, Dr. Saeu Scanlan, assumed the presidency in September and is the first Samoan to hold the position of President.

An Institutional Planning Council was formed which reviews nine significant studies regarding needs, concerns, and directions for American Samoa Community College.

The IPC members recommended the following course of action:

- *Analyze, compile and prioritize the concerns mentioned in these studies;
- *Incorporate findings of the manpower needs assessment for American Samoa into this report;
- *Write a mission statement for the College;
- *Establish short and long term goals;
- *Implement the short term goals;
- *Begin implementation of the long term goals.

A new Art/Music program was implemented this year and is proceeding well. Courses have been offered in Art History, Introduction to Art Techniqes, Photography, Painting, Applied Music, Concert Choir, Music Appreciation and Music Theory.

The Adult Basic Education program in Fagatogo has begun a new approach to adult education by taking the instructional program to the villages. This approach has proven highly successful.

A $3.9 million building program was begun during this fiscal year and is proceeding on schedule. The first phase includes a gymnasium, student center, fine arts building, science building, and an autobody repair laboratory. This new construction involving 45,215 square feet will almost double the size of the existing plant. These buildings will provide much needed facilities for student activities, cafeteria, and counseling offices; adequate facilities for science and nursing; and facilities for new programs in physical education and recreation and autobody repair. The new art program, which has been operating without adequate facilities, will move into the fine arts complex.

Occupancy is scheduled for Summer 1979.

The American Samoa Community College was awarded a $1.5 million grant by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a Teacher Corps Project for American Samoa. Teacher Corps was funded beginning July 1978 for a five year period. The program provides for a coalition of the American Samoa Community College and the Department of Education, schools, and the local community.

The American Samoa Teacher Corps Project was designed to assist the American Samoa Community College and local schools to improve programs of teacher training and re-training through preservice and in-service programs. Teacher Corps projects across the nation have as their goal strengthening university teacher training programs, and improving instructional practices in the school setting.

The Summer Session 1978 was highly successful. The total enrollment was 1,326; a significant increase over the previous years' summer session. The enrollment for the Fall Semester 1978 was 777. This is a 12% increase over the Fall 1977 registration.

BREAKDOWN OF ENROLLMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GOAL

Agriculture	2	Teacher Education	245
Auto Mechanic	20	Law Enforcement	74
Business	198	Health Occupation	14
Construction	10	Nursing	55
Undecided	65	Transfer	30
Other	64		

THE LYNDON B. JOHNSON
TROPICAL MEDICAL CENTER

MEDICAL SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	403
Local	382
Contract	21

Basic Operation Budget: $4,345,000.00

American Samoa has been designated as a Health Manpower shortage area in the Categories of Primary Medical Care, Psychiatry, Eye Care, and Dentistry by the National Health Services Corps (NHSC) Application has been made to the NHSC for personnel to augment our Medical Staff. Recruitment of qualified M.D. Specialists is difficult due to the relative isolation of the American Samoa Islands from the United States and the comparatively low pay scale which has not kept pace with inflation.

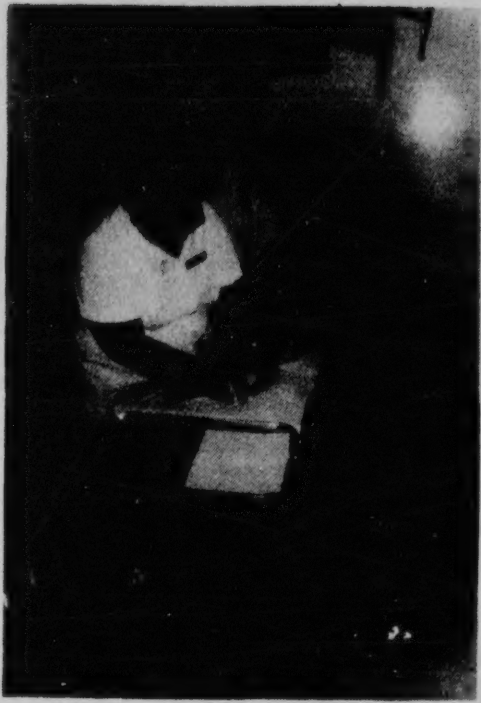
At the end of FY-78 the Medical Staff included 11 Medical Doctors, 3 Doctors of Dentistry, 16 American Samoan Medical Officers, 4 American Samoa Dentists, 19 Registered Nurses, 156 Licensed Practical Nurses, and 14 Nurse Aids. This year for the first time three physician's assistants, who came on a volunteer basic, have been used in our Health Care Delivery Program. Their services have been of definite value in meeting our need for additional primary medical care personnel and warrants the establishment of permanent budgeted positions.

In September 1978 an outbreak of Typhoid Fever occurred. There were 23 laboratory confirmed cases. The outbreak was promptly brought under control.

Renal dialysis equipment has arrived and will soon be installed and put into service. Two registered nurses from our nursing staff received 6 months training education in dialysis at the St. Francis Hospital in Honolulu.

TERRITORIAL HEALTH PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Territorial Health Planning and Development Agency concluded FY-78 with the completion of the Territorial Health Plan, the Territorial Medical Facilities Plan, and the Annual Implementation Plan; enactment of Certificate of Need legislation; development of the Health Care Chart Book; publication of four quarterly newsletters and other significant planning products. The agency assisted the American Samoa Health Coordinating Council in the performance of its functions and provided for continuing education of the ASHCC members and staff. Considerable effort was directed toward the implementation of the objectives of the AIP, most significantly in the area of smoking and health.



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

The Public Health Division during FY-78 was particularly active and successful in enforcing preventive measures against communicable disease which are endemic throughout the territory. The Maternal Child Health and Crippled Children Services continued its clinic visits to each village on Tutuila and also conducted a children's clinic at the Ta'ū Dispensary on Manu'a. Considerable emphasis was placed on inservice education in order to upgrade the quality of nursing care and treatment provided by the Licensed Practical Nurses assigned to Public Health. A 16 week postgraduate course in Basic Practical Nursing was presented February to May of 1978 and followed by a postgraduate Public Health Nursing Course in June of 1978. The Immunization Grant was awarded in April 1978, ministered by the Public Health Division.

Two new specialist positions were added to the Medical Staff to provide full time services in plastic surgery and pathology. Air conditioning was installed in the emergency room and Family Practice, Out-patient clinic, and in the eye clinic. Not only does this afford protection to equipment that deteriorates rapidly in a warm humid climate, but contributes to the comfort of the patients and members of the Medical and Nursing staff.

The Women's Hospital Auxilliary, a Volunteer group, continues to provide splendid non-medical support to the Medical and Nursing Staff and the patients at the Medical Center.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	143
Local	141
Contract	2

The Department of Port Administration comprises of five divisions: Office of the Director, Habor Master, Customs, Water Transportation, and Pago Pago International Airport.

Over all, a total of $2,380,875.35 in revenue was collected during FY '78, exclusive of the excise taxes on imported petroleum which are paid directly to the Treasure's Office by fuel importers. These revenues represent a 77% increase over FY-77.

During last year, the director reorganised the department, and a central accounting system facilitating control was established; a civil engineering portion, to represent the department in all engineering activities involving airport/port was set up; a proposal for a merging of the Harbor Master's and Water Transportation division was put forward; and reviews and revisions of position titles within the department were made.

A. Harbor Master Division:

This division reported 170 overseas vessels to have arrived and departed. These included 13 tankers, 8 U.S. naval warships, 22 cruise ships, 1 training vessel, 48 general cargo ships, 56 container vessels, 19 cannery supply ships, 1 research ship and 2 tugs/tows. A total of 275 yachts visited the port of Pago Pago during last year. Pilot and tug services were provided in all ship movements in and out of the port of Pago Pago.

B. Customs

Customs/Quarantine Division entered 790 surface vessels with a total of 1,005,081 net tons and cleared 928 surface vessels with a total of 965,926 net tons. The division handled 307,463 commercial tons and 15,163 Government tons of inward cargo. A total of 71,959 tons representing 71,914 commercial and 45 Government tons were exported during fiscal year 1978. Customs inspections which were previously conducted at the U.S. Post Office have been discontinued by order of the local Postmaster. Attempts to introduce legislation and other means of restoring the inspections were unsuccessful. Further action is pending on the matter. Customs/Quarantine enforced bans as declared by the Director of Agriculture. Customs area of responsibility in conducting their routine or usual inspection are at the Pago Pago International Airport, port facilities and along the fisheries docks/piers.

C. Water Transportation:

The Water Transportation Division is primarily charged with transporting pilots to meet inbound vessels outside the channel, assist pilots in mooring and unmooring vessels, and such other inport activity requiring usage of boats. Additionally, it provides scheduled trips to outer islands and to the north shores for transporting fuel and other necessities to these outlying areas. The division also answers and assists the U.S. Coast Guard in search-and-rescue missions. In carrying out its operations during fiscal year 1978, the division boats/vessels and other equipment consumed 73,000 gallons of diesel fuel, 1,320 gallons gasoline, 2,640 gallons SAE-40, 180 gallons Turmaco, 1,320 gallons solvent, 165 gallons of kerosene and 3 cases of transmission oil in quarts. Other divisional trips include 1 charter by the Veterans Association to Apia, Western Samoa, and another trip to Western Samoa to assist in mooring the Oriana in the Port of Apia. There were also 5 emergency responses and 1 search and rescue mission. A total of 29 trips to Manu'a were completed except for 4 which were terminated because of weather condition. A total of $260,932.25 in revenues were collected from all Water Transportation Division Activities during fiscal year 1978.

D. Airport Management:

The Pago Pago International Airport Management Division reported a decrease in revenues during fiscal year 1978. The reduction is attributed to lessened flight operations. This division operates on an enterprise fund and the reductions in revenue has hindered some of the necessary improvements. The following, however, are some of the major projects initiated in fiscal year 1978; those which have been completed within the fiscal year are: strengthening and resurfacing runway 5/23, Taxiway "A" and parking apron (completed); expansion of parking apron (completed); runway lighting vault system (completed); airport parking lot (incomplete, project carried over into FY-1979); terminal expansion (presently out for bid); FAA control tower (completed). During fiscal year 1978, Pago Pago International Airport handled 10,418 flights and processed 171,664 passengers--70,919 inbound, 72,148 outbound, and 28,597 transit passenger. Freight included 5,209,309# inbound, 2,183,973# outbound and a total of 796,937 pounds of mail passed through the airport. The overall total of freight handled was 8,190,219 pounds representing a 37.5 percent decrease from fiscal year 1977's 11,391,321.

With the use of limited equipment, the maintenance crew managed to provide continued repair work, maintain or control overgrowth of vegetation near airport grounds, service air navigational aids at Logotala hill, and keep the beacon at Mt. Matafao in constant operation although this

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light has repeatedly been damaged by vandals.

The Security Branch headed by a Chief Airport Police has an authorized complement of 16 including the chief. The officers receive constant training to meet the requirements of FAR 107. These on-the-job trainees have demonstrated improvements in officers' performances, not only in their primary responsibilities as guards, but also in other administrative functions such as issuance of airport identification cards, investigation of criminal acts, and other duties expected of an officer.

Fire/Crash crews responded to 15 alerts, 13 of which involved engine malfunctioning while airborne. Additionally, the crews responded to calls involving fires in the local areas. These responses totaled 43, 12 of which were false alarms, 12 brush fires, 9 electrical, 3 automobile fires and 7 dwelling homes. All fire/crash equipment stand ready to respond to any emergency call.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	7
Local	6
Contract	1

I. PLANNING

The Office of Economic Development and Planning expended major efforts in the preparation of three major planning documents to guide various aspects of development for American Samoa.

1. Five Year Economic Plan:

The recently released GAO report criticized the Territory for the absence of a development plan to guide future development for American Samoa. The report also cited that American Samoa is without any well-conceived goals and objectives for the territory's development, short and long range plans to meet these goals and objectives, and a priority system for implementation. The concerns and arguments have been addressed in the Five Year Economic Development Plan. This planning effort is the first for American Samoa. The Economic Development Plan covers and incorporates development plans of the other ASG agencies involved in economic development. The Economic Plan becomes law upon Fono approval and concurrance by the Governor, manifested in the passage and signing of the legislation mandating the plan as law.

2. Land Use Plan:

The intent of this document is the development of general goals and policies necessary to improve and maintain desirable land use conditions in American Samoa.

3. Housing Plan:

The intent of the plan is to provide a policy document which will establish a departure point for improving housing in American Samoa. This policy document recommends a management approach to pursue the implementation of short, medium, and long term objectives which constitute the Territory's housing program to 1983. Specific housing demands to 1983 are also presented in order that some financing needs to 1983 can be addressed systematically in the years ahead.

4. Miscellaneous Planning Efforts:

The GAO Report also cited the Development Planning Office for lack of coordination with other government agencies involved in economic development. Concerted efforts were energized to coordinate all planning efforts with the Office of Tourism, Department of Agriculture, Office of Samoan Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, Public Works, Energy Office, Marine Resources, and Budget and Planning Office.

II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In recognizing that economic development is far behind social and political development, the present administration made economic development the highest priority. To embark, however, on a sustained economic development program, efforts had to be energized to reduce problematic areas causing failures in local efforts to foster economic development. These constraints have been adequately addressed in the Five Year Economic Development Plan. Review of the existing economic infrastructure, with respect to its ability to support development programs, was also alloted careful consideration. Efforts were expended with the assistance of Charlotte Mauldin, to acquaint the Department of Interior and the State Department of the problems on the national level effecting development efforts of the Territory. These reviews are sufficiently completed to gain the confidence necessary to pursue a sustained economic development program for the Territory as outlined in the Five Year Economic Development Plan.

1. Industrial Development:

While major efforts were focused on the preparation of the Five Year Economic Plan, constant contacts were made with foreign companies investigating business opportunities in American Samoa. A major portion of these inquiries is comprised of individual firms seeking new markets for their products.

2. Local Business Development:

The present administration has promulgated the need for the business community to be an equal partner in the economic affairs of the Territory. This concept was manifested in the administration support in the revival of the Chamber of Commerce. The office worked and will continue to work closely with Chamber of Commerce in strengthening the economy of the Territory.

(a) Technical Assistance:

The office worked with small business to assist them in the preparation of business proposals for loan purposes. Assistance was also provided in the area of setting up simple accounting and inventory systems. The office assisted 30 businesses last year. The office will continue to provide these service until such time a private firm can fill this existing void.

(b) Management Training:

The office through its affiliation with the Small Business Administration and Office of Minority Business, was able to provide enterprenuership training courses and workshops.

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(c) Trades Negotiation Workshop:

A trade negotiation workshop was also conducted to train top government and private executives on the art of effective negotiation. Representatives from Western Samoa and Tonga were among the list of participants. The workshop was prompted in recognition of the increasing interest of Third World countries in the Pacific.

(d) Private Sector Progress:

Cannery operation for FY-78 registered record production. Two shifts were introduced by Star Kist to accommodate the increased supply of fish landed in American Samoa from longliners and purse seiners. Star Kist proposed to invest $3 million to expand its existing facilities. Both canneries operated near full-capacity during the year.

The construction industry has also prospered as government executes construction of capital improvement projects. In recognition of the present state of the industry, four local construction companies applied and received construction licenses during the year.

Wholesale/Retail sectors also prospered. New businesses were started and trends have indicated a positive corelation between the canneries and the profitability of the secondary economy. The canneries had a very good year which means employees were kept busy and their incomes have therefore increased. The available purchasing power has also risen as a result which means consumers have money to spend.

3. Regional Cooperation

In recognition of the need for the Territory to participate and work closely with the countries in the Pacific, the office met with Western Samoa and the Cook Islands. The objective of the meeting was to explore economic potentials that could be pursued jointly generating economic benefits for both countries. Closer association of Pacific countries reduces barriers counterproductive to economic efforts. Increasing trade withing the region was also investigated.

Microstates cannot afford to work independently of each other, but combine efforts on the development of economic programs would surely generate economic benefits to all concerned.

AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture (DOA) is divided into six divisions - Administration, Extension Service, Quarantine Service, Experimental Farm, Veterinary Service and the Marketing Service.

All divisions, except the Marketing Service, are budgeted through local revenues. The Marketing Service operates from funds received from rental revenues from farmer-vendors and bingo games.

A. Administration:

The Administration coordinated all program areas, prepares budget submissions of DOA, supervises and approves budget spending, prepares reports for DOA, and handles personnel matters.

In January, 1978, Tauili'ili Pemerika was reappointed by Gov. Coleman to continue as director. His appointment was later confirmed by the Fono.

Around the same time, the Department was detached from the Community College and restored to its former status as an independent department.

B. Extension Service:

Responsibilities of the Extension Service are assigned in accordance with the three traditional districts-Manu'a, Eastern and Western

One extension officer is assigned to Manu'a, one to the Eastern district, and two to the Western because of its size and potentials as an agricultural area. The extension officers visit the farms, meet with the farmers individually and/or in groups to discuss their problems, and conduct demonstrations.

A survey of 13 villages was conducted to identify inherent problems which prohibit increase in agriculture production when people shift from subsistence life style to a cash economy way of life.

Conclusions drawn from this survey show that most Samoans are engaged in some form of agriculture production for family use, and that most buy over 75% of their food from shops; the majority are still interested in agriculture but because of job commitments, they do not have enough time to plant and raise more of their own food. As long as the job market is buoyant, there is little likelihood that people would start growing more of their own food.

The survey also indicates that most people are still interested in subsistence farming. Accordingly, a plan has been developed jointly by DOA and the Office of Samoan Affairs, and sponsored by SPC, to promote village agriculture so each family with available land would be able to grow most of its own food requirements.

C. Quarantine Service:

The Quarantine Service has been transferred to DOA from the Department of Port Administration. The department encounter difficulties here as it had not budgeted for this transfer.

D. Experimental Farms:

The Taputimu Experimental Farm was reactivated in January last year with the planting of 3,000 taro tops received as gift from the government of Western Samoa. The taro later provided planting materials for the local farmers who bought over 30,000 tops available after the first harvest.

The Manu'a Experimental Farm, staffed largely by CETA trainees, conducted a crop propagation program mainly with bananas of the cavendish variety. About 1,000 banana planting materials were sent to Tutuila from the farm for sale to farmers, and more will be available in future.

Both farms have helped farmers with pest control assistance. A minimal charge of $3.00 per acre of chemical spray, either insecticide or fungicide, has helped many farmers in their fight against pests and diseases.

E. Veterinary Service:

This service began early in the year with employment of the first full-time veterinarian, Dr. D. Gueulette. Dr. Gueulette, however, terminated his service after one year for personal reasons, leaving the division under the supervision of an assistant.

A small animal clinic has been established. It was an instant success. It is continuing on a limited scale until a new veterinarian is employed.

The division conducted an SPC sponsored course on pig production. A number of local farmers and members of the DOA staff attended the course.

The division also imported one Holstein heifer from Australia for one local farmer, and seven goats from Fiji; five for private parties and two for DOA. It also played an important role in organizing quarantine regulations and procedures on the importation of animals.

F. Marketing Service:

Market sales by local farmers dropped by 50% for taro, bananas, and fruits. Vegetables remained the same and all other commodities also dropped. It is interesting that taro import which was supposed to make up for lack of local production was also decreased by two-thirds. Other imports of crops also dropped except bananas which remained the same.

The drop in both local sales of the basic food commodities is the direct result of the de-emphasis in the agricultural program and has resulted from the severe cut in the agriculture budget over the previous three years. A short drought which affected the two Samoas further reduced both local food sales and imports.

DOA is now convinced that commercial agriculture should be given top priority because of the local demand for home grown products which the average Samoan no longer has the time to grow.

G. Agriculture Loans:

Agriculture loans from the Development Bank have been granted to those who are engaged in commercial farming, and to those who have shown some potential interest in becoming commercial farmers.

A total of 28 loans were granted for the total sum of $170,215.15 in the development of piggeries.

The Agriculture Development Act recently passed by the U.S. Congress gave American citizens in American Samoa the opportunity to participate in Farmers Home Administration farm credits program. Unfortunately, most American Samoas are not U.S. citizens, and only a handful of U.S. citizens residing in American Samoa are engaged in some form of farming.

H. Farm Supplies:

The unavailability of farm supplies at reasonable costs and at a steady amount has plagued local farmers for many years. High freight costs, shipping strikes, inflation, and bad weather conditions often complicate the problems faced by the local farmers.

ASG has made a major move to help alleviate the problem by allowing the farmers to buy from its farm supplies at no overhead charge. It has allocated $50,000 to assist in this respect.

Livestock feed has been handled strictly by a farmers cooperative with support from the Development Bank and DOA. A steady source of supply is, however, still a major problem. An appropriation of $10,000 has been made to fund a study on the feasibility of milling feed on island. Energy foods like breadfruit, cassava, coconuts, as well as fish meal for protein are available.

I. African Snail Eradication Program:

This program started when the African snail was discovered in the Bay Area in late 1977. It has run into some difficulty due to the presence of snails in Mt. Alava which precipices are totally unsafe for teams to conduct snail eradication.

DOA has, however, since introduced biological control by releasing 200 snails of the predator gonaxis kibweziensis at the Satala area. DOA faces one problem here - it has yet to find a reliable source of gonaxis species.

DOA acknowledges the valuable assistance it has received from Harry Nakao, Chief Entomologist, Department of Agriculture of the State of Hawai'i, on this program. Nakao's assistance was made available through financial support from the South Pacific Commission.

J. The Bunchytop Control Project:

Bunchytop is a virus disease which has reduced American Samoa's banana production by over 50%. Fighting it requires the destruction of the diseased plants and the carrier aphid by injecting into the heart of the affected plant a mixture of herbicides and insecticides.

SPEDY and CETA summer programs provided badly needed assistance to the project. Thirty youths assisted DOA personnel for six weeks covering all villages in Tutuila and killing over 20,000 plants. Manu'a is still free from bunchytop.

K. School Lunch Program:

Local farmers supplied the School Lunch Program one day a week with local food. Total: 103,150 pounds of taro, 95,500 pounds of bananas, 7,100 pounds of fruits (mainly pineapples) and 900 pounds of vegetables.

L. Five Year Economic Plan for Agriculture:

A five-year economic plan for Agriculture has been developed and hopefully, future reports will show an upswing in food production and overall sales of local produce.

MARINE RESOURCES

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	19
Local	17
Contract	2

Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The Office of Marine Resources (OMR) has continued to develop and manage the aquatic resources of American Samoa. The five projects undertaken during fiscal year 1977 were continued through fiscal year 1978. One additional project was initiated in January 1978 to deal with the worst problem crown-of-thorn starfish (Acanthaster)--the islands have ever experienced.

In October 1977, concentrations of starfish were observed to the east of Fagasa Bay, along the reef-flats from Nu'uuli to Alega, and on Taema Bank. In January 1977, Governor Peter T. Coleman, through an executive order, appropriated $20,000 for the bounty program to help control the starfish on the reef-flats. A price of 15c per starfish was set. By June 21st, a total of 290,485 starfish were collected and destroyed at a cost of about $43,752.

Governor Coleman submitted to the Fono in July a request to allocate more funds for the control of starfish. In September, the Fono approved $30,000 for the continuation of the bounty program. A total of about half a million starfish have been collected and destroyed since the beginning of the program in January.

The primary objective of the program was to remove the starfish from the economically important fringing reefs of Tutuila. Priority was given to areas which were heavily concentrated with the starfish. Taema Bank, which has a depth range of 30-120 ft., was completely destroyed by the starfish in a period of about three months (October - December 1977).

The Office of Marine Resources is now looking toward a research program to answer some qustions on the origin of this problem. Experts on the acanthaster research have been contacted to start research in FY-79.

MARICULTURE

During FY-78, OMR continued to culture baitfish, mollies (Poecilia mexicana) as a potential candidate for skipjack tuna fishing. Enough mollies were produced at the culture site at Tafuna airport to conduct two major fishing evaluation trials. The Pacific Tuna Development Foundation chartered a modern west coast tuna live bait pole-and-line vessel to conduct sea trials in January, February, and March 1978. The trials were conducted around American Samoa and Fiji. The results are given in a report entitled "Large-scale production of the topminnows (Poecillia-mexicana) in American Samoa and the testing of their efficiency as tuna bait." After the trials, the South Pacific Commission, in conjunction with its skipjack tuna tagging program, routed its vessel the "Hatsutori Maru" through American Samoa for further tests which ended in the Gilbert Islands. The results are given in the report entitled, "On the efficiency of mollies as live bait for pole-and line skipjack fishing: Fishing trials in the tropical central Pacific." These tests demonstrated the effectiveness of mollies as a tuna live bait alternate or supplement for the many island groups that do not have adequate wild bait resources.

In November 1977, post larval salt water shrimp (Penaeus monodon) were imported from Aquacop, Centre Oceanologique du Pacifique, Tahiti, and several ponds were stocked along with the mollies. Around the same time, juvenile rabbitfish (Lo), which appear on the reefs of American Samoa at predictable times each year, were collected and stocked with the mollies. This poly-culture system worked exceedingly well, the shrimp deriving nutrient from the fish excrement and micro algae, and the rabbitfish, being herbivores, foraging on the tremendous macro algae growth existing on the bottom of the ponds and along the sides of the enclosures. This polyculture concept holds great potential and will be pursued in depth when the present culture site is moved to a different location in February, 1979. The mollies will be utilized as baitfish for one or two local commercial vessels; the rabbitfish will keep the screening clear of algae for better water circulation; and the panaeid shrimp, feeding on excrement, can be harvested (along with the rabbitfish) as a high value bumber crop in years end. American Samoa is the only Pacific island group that is looking at the concept of polyculture as a highly potential enterprise.

In addition to the above, OMR is continuing to experiment with introducing a suitable oyster spat which will adapt and grow in American Samoa waters as a potential candidate for a small cottage or village level industry. Oysters are a high value commodities for restaurants and the market for this type of marine product exists in American Samoa.

AMERICAN SAMOA FISH & FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

The American Samoa fish and fishery investigations is funded entirely by the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act and consisits of three studies: The first is the Composition and Structure of Inshore Fish Communities designed to determine the composition and structure of fish communities associated with the major inshore marine biotopes of Tutuila. A total of 58 underwater transects were surveyed during which fishes were identified, counted and their lengths estimated. These data are presently undergoing computer analysis which will result in a detailed characterization of the fish communities associated with approximately eight biotopes. A checklist of Samoan fishes is also being prepared as part of this study. To date 694 species have been identified and an additional 118 await positive identification for a total of 812.

Study II is titled Catch and Effort of Nearshore Sport/Subsistence Fisheries. The survey was conducted along a ten-mile stretch of coastline encompassing the greater Pago Pago Bay area. Annual fishing effort in this area was estimated to be 74,000 man-hours. Reef-flat gleaning and bamboo-rod fishing were found to be the most popular methods. Greatest effort was expended in the village of Aua. Annual catches were estimated to be about 46,000 kg. of fish and 28,000 kg. invertebrates for a total of 74,000 kg. Seining and throw-netting were the most productive methods of fishing on a per-man-hour basis. The average catch per man-hour for all fishing methods was 1.01 kg. The most commonly caught fish species were atule, alogo, pone, lupo, taiva and gatala.

Study III is titled Trends and Fluctuations in the Pelagic Sport Fishery and was designed to monitor long-term trends in the resource. Catches have shown a slight, though statistically insignificant, decrease during the seven-year survey period.

FISHERY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

The Fishery Technical Assistant project was to provide training to local fishermen in the use of new techniques and fishing gear. This was the second year of the project and two major workshops were set up for training.

In early January, 1978, a commercial tuna fishing boat from San Diego came to American Samoa to test the effectiveness of the culture baitfish (Poecilia mexicana) as a tuna bait. The owner and captain of the boat, Mr. Terry Hornidge, is a very experienced and successful tuna fisherman in the West Coast states. The training of the local fishermen in pole-and-line tuna fishing was made possible in conjunction with the baitfish trial by Mr. Hornidge on his fishing vessel, the J-Ann.

Two to three fishermen were taken on each fishing trip and were fishing side-by-side with the fishermen from San Diego. The local fishermen underwent on-the-job learning experience on the J-Ann including the actual catching of the tuna, gear preparation, handling of the fish on deck, keeping the fishing boat in good order, and using some navigational equipment on the vessel.

A master fisherman from the South Pacific Commission was recruited to demonstrate the deep sea bottomfishing techniques to local fishermen. Before the arrival of the master fisherman from SPC, bottomfishing in American Samoa was carried out by handlines only, mostly in depths of 120 meters or less. The main objective of this training workshop was to improve catches and fishing efficiency by the introduction of new ideas, methods and gear, and to encourage a better harvest of fish from the 120-300 meters depth range, previously a relatively untouched resource.

Two privately owned fishing boats (dories) were made available for the training program. A total of 36 fishing trips were made with a total catch of about 6,650 pounds of bottomfishes. This training program was for about three months (March 28 - July 2, 1978).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The Oriental longline fishing fleet showed a decrease of 21% in vessel landings from 390 in FY-78. From the potential of 307 vessels trips, 206 catch logs were collected and 179 albacore length samples of 50 fish each were measured. At the end of the year, there were 100 South Korean and 83 Nationalist Chinese vessels fishing for the two canneries.

It was very difficult to collect data from the local fishing fleet due to two major reasons: (1) OMR does not have an employee particularly for this job and (2) the fishermen were distributing their catch to whoever was offering the best price, making it more difficult to locate their landed catch.

The estimated local fishing effort and catch for fiscal year 1978 is based on data collected from a total catch for five fishing boats in nine months (January - September 1978). A total of seven boats were fishing in FY-78, but no data was made available on two boats. The data for the first three months of the fiscal year (Oct.-Dec. 1977) were not available.

The total local catch for FY-78 was about 29,012 lbs. of fish for nine months from five boats, with an average of about 243.8 pounds per trip (119 total trips made). Assuming that an average catch per boat (based on five boats) per month was about 644.7 pounds, the estimated total catch for seven fishing boats for FY-78 (12 months) was about 54,155.7 pounds with an estimated number of about 22 fishing trips.

OMR has been active with the activities of the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Managements Council (the Council).

American Samoa has two representatives in the Council, Henry Sesepasara, Director of Marine Resources. and Peter Reid, local businessman. The Council (which include American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, and Northern Marianas) hired an Administrative Assistant on November 1st, 1977 to assist the Director of Marine Resources in gathering data and fisheries information. The Council Administrative Assistant's office is located withing the Office of Marine Resources.

TOURISM

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	9
Local	8
Contract	1

Basic Operation Budget: $186,000

The Office of Tourism is responsible for the development of the tourist industry in the territory. With a big potential overseas market in countries like the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and Europe, the office has established several tourist promotional programs within the territory, in FY-78.

In the village of Aloau, a botanical agriculture park was completed and officially opened in July, 1978. On days when cruise ships would arrive, tourists would actually witness the preparation of traditional Samoan foods, herbal medicine, tapa making and fine mat weaving.

A tourist camp site in the village of Aoa features five native houses (fale) for camping, spaces for tents, Bar-B-Q pits, open showers, toilet facilities, small kitchennets and an information desk. Also available on a rental basis are sleeping mats, mosquitoes nets, canoes, and fishing equipment. This program was completed and officially opened last June, and is very popular with both tourists and residents alike.

The Amanave tourist village project has been improved. Here, tourists are given a first hand demonstration of handicraft production by village women. All projects are supervised by the Office of Tourism.

"Home Staying", a new program, was also introduced in the villages. The Office of Tourism has assigned certain village chiefs who have guest fale available for rent to the tourists. Under this program, the tourists would come to have a first hand experience of what it is like to eat, sleep and live in a traditional Samoan house. There is a large demand for this type of accomodation.

In July last year, the Office launched a promotional tour to Canada, the West Coast and Hawai'i. Forty eight young Samoan, including the Miss American Samoa Tourism, 1978, performed in Cananda, Seattle, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Honolulu. More than 900 travel agents saw the presentations and it was very well received.

In Manu'a, the largest of six fale is completed for tourist accomodation. The other five are still under construction and should be finished by early this year.

During the last fiscal year, the Office of Tourism has set up four information centers at the transit lounge at the airport, at the Rainmaker Hotel lobby, at Aoa village, and the fourth at the Convention Center, Utulei. The office has also developed a program to train young local people as tour guides.

All through FY-78, the Office of Tourism's main objection is getting the villagers involved with tourism activities, and train them to receive the tourists. In this way, the villagers would not only revive their traditional dances and cultural activities for themselves, but for the tourists also.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Safety

Local	108
Contract	5
Federally Funded	67

Basic Operation Budget: $990,000.

Introduction:

The Department of Public Safety was created by Executive Order No. 2-1971 signed into effect by Gov. John M. Haydon on April 26, 1971. The department serves the Territory of American Samoa through the Police Bureau, Fire Bureau, Correctional Bureau, Office of Motor Vehicles, and the Office of Territorial Disaster Assistance Planning and Coordination.

Administration:

HC Letuli Toloa was appointed early in the year by Gov. Peter T. Coleman as Commissioner of Public Safety. This appointment was later confirmed by the Fono.

Immediate past Police Chief Lloyd Jackson was promoted to the newly created position of Assistant Commissioner.

Staff Training:

Members of the police, fire, and correctional bureaus have received extensive training during the year with the assistance of the LEAA funding. Other trainings received by staff memebers were:

1. Drug Enforcement: An agent was sent here by the the US Drug Enforcement Agency to conduct training programs for local drug and vice personnel.
2. A four week training academy was conducted by a four-man training team from Seattle under financial support from LEAA.
3. A two-week training academy was conducted for local members of the staff by two agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
4. Department trainers conducted a four-week course for staff members.
5. A weapons course was conducted by a police officer from Indiana under sponsership of LEAA. The course was for local police officers only, and it was so successful that 25 of those that attended were certified as expert weapon handers.
6. A California Highway Patrol Officer conducted a four-week training course for STEP officers on drunken driving.

A. Police Bureau:

A major reorganization of the bureau was made during the year. This was a move towards better utilization of available manpower and other resources in providing effective services to the people of American Samoa.

Acting Police Chief Vaisa'u Sa'ilele was appointed Police Chief, and Capt. Tulifua Siva as Assistant Police Chief. Newly appointed division chiefs included officers who have recently completed extensive training with police and FBI academies in the US.

Facilities: The second floor of the Police Station has been renovated and is now occupied by offices of the Public Safety Administrators, Dispatch Center, Records, Armory, NHTSA Officers and Training sections. This work was funded by LEAA.

Traffic Enforcement Program: This program is continuing to show favaourable results. The number of accidents reported to the traffic division during FY-78 was slightly less than those in FY-77, however, the fatality rate was one more last year than the year before. (See Appendix). Primary causes of accidents dropped remarkably. In FY-77, 112 accidents were primarily caused by speeding. Last year, only 82 such causes were recorded. On a general look, it could be deducted that the reason was stricter measures taken by the traffic patrol section. There were 1,381 citations more issued last year than in 1977 for one form of violation or another, and the highest was for careless driving. All traffic violations are now being computerized for a new insurance point and record keeping system that was also inaugurated last year.

Crime: On the whole, there has been a decline in the crime rate. However, a number of Part 1 or major offenses have increased. Compared to last year, the number of assaults jumped from 165 to 237 this year, and forceable rape cases from 12 to 25. But then criminal homicide offenses dropped from 8 to 5 cases reported this year. Similarly, larceny-thefts plunged from 252 the year before to 183 last year. In Part 2 offenses, almost all the various types of offenses show a remarkable decline. This is mainly due to a new record keeping system. Assistance to the public is recorded as assist reports rather than case reports.

Sub-Stations: The sub-station at Leone still remains open with very good results. So are the posts at 'Ofu and Ta'u, Manu'a, where police officers residing there are assisted by CETA reserve officers.

B. Correctional Bureau:

The present correctional facility is a converted leprosarium built by the US Navy in the early 1900's. However, the new correctional facility that was contracted to be built in September, 1977, is progressing very well, with three (3) of the five (5) modules built.

Rehabilitation Programs: The rehabilitation programs consist of the newly formed alcohol program and a psychologist from the medical center. Ongoing rehabilitation programs are Bible studies and religion, carpentry, electric shop (small motors), mechanical engineering, school release on daily and weekend basis. These programs seem to be working well as our recidivism rates at about one (1) per cent.

C. Office of Motor Vehicles:

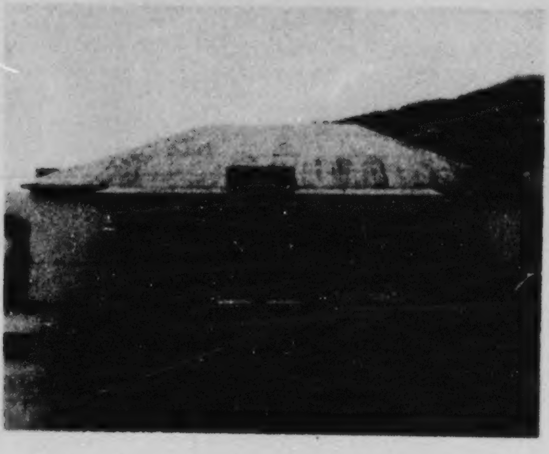
The office of Motor Vehicles is made up of four sections: Planning and Administration, Driver

Licensing, Vehicle Inspection, and Vehicle Licensing and Registration.

The vehicle inspection and registration section is responsible for the preparation of vehicle titles and registration papers, statistical reports, fee collection, information retrieval and foreign license collection. A new system was inaugurated to allow ten months for inspections and licensing of vehicles, eliminating the long line and waiting periods required under the old method of licensing during one month of the year. Under the new plan, vehicles are inspected and licensed during the month which coincides with final digits of their license number, "1" in January, "2" in February, etc.

D. Fire Bureau:

During the year, a new fully equipped fire truck was purchased and is now operating as Fire 1 in the station at Fagatogo. Fire II is still consolidated with the Fire Crash Station at Pago Pago International Airport at Tafuna, providing a much better equipped station for both the public and the airport.



E. Disaster Assistance Planning & Coordination Office:

This section was established within the Department of Public Safety by the American Samoa Disaster Assistance Act of 1978 which was signed by Gov. Coleman. The office is preparing a comprehensive Disaster Assistance Plan for use in meeting disaster or emergency situations (hurricanes, wind storms, earthquakes, Tsunami etc.).

Near Future Plans:

The Department of Public Safety is in the process of opening a fire sub-station in the eastern, western and Manu'a districs. Facilities are available in the western and Manu'a districts, and those for the eastern side are being located. It is hoped that firemen will be transferred to Manu'a in early 1979.

Public Service will be the cornerstone of our philosophy, and not solely the enforcement of the Territorial Law.

Traffic Safety

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	11
Local	9
Contract	2

Basic Operation Budget: (Federal Grant Funded - Department of Transportation)
Training Division Funding (Federal 402, and Gasoline Excise Tax)

The Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) is responsible for all planning and administration functions of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration 402 funds from the Department of Transportation.

The OTS in its third year of operation implemented a new upgraded driver training curriculum, revised and simplified grant application screening, revised the drivers handbook, upgraded all drivers license examination procedures and funded traffic safety projects throughout the Territory, amounting to $678,333.

Highlights for fiscal year 1978 center around several activities which include the "Big Yellow Fellow" school bus safety program which served 431 grades 1-3 elementary school students (the program is being expanded for 1979). Initiation of a comprehensive alcohol countermeasure program which involves enforcement, breath & blood testing, prosecution, traffic court, training, and rehabilitation, which is aimed at reducing the number of alcohol related traffic accidents resulting in injury and death. In the area of drivers licensing, a new handbook was developed which is currently being printed. The OTS is also providing leadership for revision of the traffic code for submission to the legislature, which is about 80% complete.

The adult drivers education training program has been especially well received with full classes each month. The high school program has been less successful due to scheduling problems to accomodate driver education within the high school system. This will likely be resolved with passage of P.L. 15-108, which reduces the age for drivers licensing to 16 years, contingent upon successful completion of an approved drivers training program.

A four week training workshop was conducted for all school bus drivers which included a classroom segment, basic first aid, emergency procedures, and driving skills. This project continues a long range pupil transportation training program of certification for all school bus drivers in American Samoa.

The OTS has maintained a substantial support level in the area of technical assistance for the Office of Motor Vehicles, by completion of the driver handbook revision and maintaing responsibility for drivers license examination.

The OTS funded projects both continuing and new, for many ASG Departments. The most significant continuations include Selective Traffic Enforcement, Office of Motor Vehicles, school bus drivers training, and driver education. Following a number of extensive delays the emergency communications project, which is jointly funded by LEAA and OTS, is nearing completion. Other projects are represented by emergency medical services training, additional ambulance purchase, construction of 6000 feet of sidewalk, completion of the selective enforcement evaluation, introduction of mandatory Defensive Driver training for ASG drivers, revision of the prosecution system for traffic violations, consideration of support for a violations bureau in the High Court, and relocation of the OTS administrative office to a more central location with other administration offices.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS

TOTAL EMPLOYEES 93

Basic Operation Budget - $474,000.00

The Office of Samoan Affairs serves as liaison between the Samoan people and officials of various departments of the Territorial Government. In this role, the Office of Samoan Affairs plans, coordinates, implements, and supervises all programs and activities of local interest. It strives to develop a self-sustaining and self-reliance system, consistent and based on traditional policies and values.

The present Secretary of Samoan Affairs was appointed by the new administration while serving in the Fono as a Senator. Under his jurisdiction as secretary are three district governors, three district clerks, fourteen county chiefs, fifty four pulenu'u, seven village police officers, a legal advisor, and a staff of seven. On July 31, 1978, the Right of Way Branch which was originally under the Public Works Department was tranferred to the Office of Samoan Affairs. Concequently two additional employees, were added to the staff.

The Office of Samoan Affairs is also responsible for the conduction of both general and special elections. The first gubernatorial election was held on November 8, 1977. The law provided that candidates for governor and lieutenant governor should run together as a team. There were seven teams in the race and the runoff election was then scheduled for November 22, 1978 between Coleman/Tufele and Lutali/Fofo tickets. Finally, Coleman and Tufele were elected governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively. Their inauguration was held on January 3, 1978.

A special election was held on June 13, 1978 to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives for Representative Districts No. 12 and 17. The vacancies were created when Representative Ace Tago from District No. 12 was appointed by the new administration to become the Budget Officer of the American Samoa Government, and Representative Gata Gurr from District No. 17 was chosen by his constituents to take their seat in the Senate, when Senator A.U. Fuimaono was appointed Secretary of Samoan Affairs.

Preparation for the Regular election sheduled for November 7, 1978 began in late August 1978. This was proposed since there would be three elections conducted at the same time in November. 1. The election for members of the House of Representatives in the Fono. 2. The election of a Delegate-At-Large to Washington D.C. and 3. the three ammendments to the constitution of the American Samoa Government.

Another major responsibility of this office is the settling of matai titles and communal land disputes, to satisfy Public Law No. 12 - 59, which deals directly with irreconcilable matters, particularly those involving matai titles and communal land ownership.

It is also the constitutional responsibility of this office, to plan, coordinate, implement and supervise all ceremonial functions of the American Samoa Government such as Flag Day celebrations, Youth Day, Memorial Day, and other curricular programs like island-wide clean-ups, and beautification campaigns. The 1978 Flag Day celebration was on April 17, and the commettee prepared an elaborate program based on traditional and cultural events as this was the first celebration under the first locally elected administration.

The Office of Samoan Affairs is also responsible for the conduction of biennial local census. This is to determine the population and particularly the influx of aliens to the territory. It is also the responsibility of this office to disseminate and release all pertinenet information to the public which involves the welfare of the people of American Samoa.

The Office of Samoan Affairs was originally located at Utulei but was moved to Fagatogo early December, 1977.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Office of Communications recorded new highs in the volume of overseas telephone and telex traffic handled during FY-78. Overseas telephone rose by 24 per cent and telex by 34 per cent over FY-78 volume, while revenue producing radiogram traffic registered its first decline, signifying a growing reliance on telephone and telex over radiogram. Non-revenue radiogram traffic also recorded a similar decline. As in the previous year, 16 per cent of the gross generated revenues were from services provided to the Government, while the remaining 84 per cent from the private sector of the community.

FY-78 marked the completion of some very important construction and equipment modernization projects designed to improve both local and international telecommunication networks. Telex service received a big boost when old and obsolete teletype machines were replaced with newer Model 32 teleprinters, offering more advanced features and better reliability. Telephone service to the remote island of Ofu and Olosega became a reality when over 20 subscribers were connected to the territory-wide telephone system in late FY-78. This completed the long range goal set 5 years earlier to have telephone service available to every village in American Samoa by 1979.

Perhaps one of the greatest telecommunications accomplishments the Office of Communications has ever had, occurred in June 21, 1978 when Governor Coleman signed an Agreement in Washington, D.C. with the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) for the establishment of a satellite earth station in American Samoa. The station will be located near the Tafuna International Airport at Tutuila and staffed to the maximum extent by Samoans. The station will communicate initially with Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland, with direct service to other Pacific points to follow later. When operational, the station will provide American Samoa with modern high quality overseas telephone, telex, data and television services via the Pacific Intelsat Satellite.

During Fiscal Year 1978, considerable effort was placed in gradually reducing the number of multiparty telephone service connections whenever and wherever possible. At the close of FY-78, almost 75 per cent of telephone subscribers were receiving single-party service. Assisting the single-party conversion project was the introduction of moisture-resistant filled cables to our outside cable plant which have been proven extremely reliable and durable in our very corrosive atmosphere.

MARINE Railway

Despite the fact that No. 2 ways were out of commission for the first six months of the year, Marine Railway Authority was able to operate at 50% capacity and still made a moderate operation profit of $65,488 for FY-78.

This, in itself, was some achievement as the entire cost of refloating the derailed cradles of $245,658.00 and the repairs to the No. 1 cradle of $44,892.00 was funded out of its own operations. No assistance from the Fono or from Budget was received to offset this unbudgeted for expenditure.

Having to fund this entire operation resulted in Marine Railway's sustaining a Net Operating Loss of $225,062.00 for FY-78, this in view of the fact that the derailment cost Marine Railway in the vacinity of $500,000.00 in loss revenue.

The total gross sales last year from the canneries fishing fleet private sector ($936,747.00); inter departmental jobs ($407,911.00); cash sales ($123,164.00); amounted to $1,467,821.00. But with the cost of sales at $892,372.00, the gross operating profit came to $575,449.00. The cost of the derailed cradle and repairs to No. 1 cradle, plus operating expenses, ($509,961) resulted in the net operating loss.

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SAMOAN INFORMATION

The Office of Samoan Information's main responsibility is to provide the news of the world to American Samoa -- and news of American Samoa to the world. This is done by news agencies through the United Press International (UPI) wire in the office, and from the office through UPI to news agencies in Honolulu. OSI's other major responsibility is the compilation and publication of the American Samoa Government Annual Report for the Secretary of the Interior. OSI has become responsible for the compiling and publishing of Monthly Reports from the various government departments and also assists overseas enquiries in providing information on American Samoa.

The News Bulletin

This is a daily newsletter carrying intergovernmental, local and international news. Only major headlines, news sports items that are of local intrest and relevance are run daily. Last year, the News Bulletin ran a detailed follow-through of the death of Pope Paul to the election of the present Pope; the Arab Israeli peace negotiations; the worst air disaster in the U.S., and inflation and the U.S. dollar. Several other overseas items were published according to their importance.

On the local side, complete coverage was given to the elections of the first American Samoa Governor and Lt. Governor and their inauguration; the 15th Legislature; the outbreak of typhoid fever in the territory and around the Pacific. Several articles from stateside newspapers on Samoans living in the U.S. were reprinted to give the local readers a better idea of what a Samoan may expect by living in the United States. In addition, there were also feature articles of historical and traditional nature, all aimed at informing the people and improving the quality of the newsletter. Towards the end of the year, an additional page was put to the bulletin as a weekly summary of local and international news in Samoan. This third page also featured articles and items which were too long for publication during the week. As the year ended, it was perceived that the News Bulletin had become so popular that OSI had prepared and distributed 78,000 copies over the year to meet the daily demands. About 250 of these copies were mailed each week to college and city libraries, newspapers in cities with Samoan Communities, government agencies, and Samoans off island, either on scholar ship or serving in the Armed Forces.

Monthly and Annual Reports

It is the yearly responsibility of OSI to prepare, publish and distribute American Samoa's Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior. Last year, preparation of the 109 page report included the editing and laying out of each department's report, selecting of art work and photographs, and negotiations with the printers on the general layout and actual printing of the final draft in book-form.

The Monthly Report, a new responsibility for OSI, began this year. The Governor required that each department hand in a report of the department's monthly activities to OSI. The office then would compile it into book-form and print it for distribution to the Governor and various department directors. 100 copies are printed each month.

General Responsibilities

It has been OSI's task to assist visitors to the territory with various kinds of information. Last year, the office gave assistance to journalists, scholars and other visitors who came through American Samoa. It also did a lot of correspondence to answer overseas enquires on information and data concerning the territory. An extra load was given to OSI when it was required that the office assist other government departments in preparing various documents and reports, and also the compilation of their monthly reports.

Television

The Office of Television Operations operates KVZK-TV on channels 2, 4, and 5 from studios and offices in Utulei. The transmitters are located 1,627 feet above sea level on Mt. Alava overlooking Pago Pago harbor. The antenna height and transmitter power allow KVZK signals to reach all islands of American Samoa and those of neighboring Western Samoa.

A. Programming:

1. Network Programming

Through special contractual arrangement, NBC and ABC Newworks provided programming free of charge to the station. No compensation was received by KVZK for broadcasting these programs nor charges made to anyone in connection with broadcasting said programs thus preserving the non-commercial status of the station. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has given support which has provided PBS programming televised on Channel 2.

2. Local Production

The local production schedule continued to utilize the KVZK studios and personnel seven days a week. Regularly scheuled local productions were:

a. The KVZK Evening News - daily, information & public affairs.
b. This Week in Samoa - weekly, information and entertainment.
c. You and Your College - monthly, information.
d. On Island - monthly, information.
e. Women on the Move - monthly, information.
f. Samoa Now - montly, entertainment.
g. Oral English Level 4 - weekly, instructional.
h. Talosaga - bi-weekly, religious.
i. Full Gospel - bi-weekly, religious.
j. Mafutaga fa'a-le-Tusi Pa'ia - bi weekly, religious.
k. Sauniga Lotu - weekly, religious.

3. Special Programs

KVZK produced many special programs during the year-some of the most important ones are listed hereunder:

a. All candidates for Governor in the first gubernatorial election in November, 1977, were given four equal TV-time on KVZK prior to election day. Twelve hours of ballot counting was shown live on KVZK on election night and, again, on run-off night.
b. Another twelve hours of TV coverage was provided during the three-day inauguration of Governor Peter T. Coleman.
c. Fourteen hours of TV covered the activities during the Flag Day celebrations in April.
d. The Legislature of American Samoa was featured in several 30-minute programs during special activities while the Legislature was in session.
e. Candidates for the House of Representatives and those for the post of Delegate-at-Large were all given equal time on TV prior to the November 7, 1978, elections.
f. Specials on environmental problems such as the Crown of Thorns infestation were produced.
g. Several civic and cultural activities were also covered.

B. Broadcasting Hours:

A normal broadcast day consisted of instructional programs from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and network and local programs from 3:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

During FY-78 KVZK broadcast approximately 263 hours of television per week. When schools were on vacation in the summer, KVZK operated on an average of 188 hours per week.

Breakdown of KVZK Programming Hours Per Week:

Instructional Television to public schools	75
Local production and specials	14
PBS programming on Channel 2	63
NBC programming on Channel 4	77
ABC programming on Channel 5	34

C. Funding:

Funding for the PBS programming and those via the ATS-6 satellite was provided by grants from CPB. The grants also provided substantial additional funds for station equipment, production and overtime. The yearly CPB Community Service Grant supplemented the major funding of the operation which was provided by the American Samoa Government.

D. Equipment:

KVZK has both studio and ENG capabilities and is color equipped in both areas. The studio, master control and ENG equipment includes the following:

3	RCA TK-45 color cameras
3	Sony DXC 1600 cameras
2	Sony DXC 1610 cameras
1	Grass Valley 1600 switcher
1	Central Dynamic master control switcher
1	RCA TK 28 color film chain
6	Sony 2800 cassette videotape machines
4	Sony 2850 cassette videotape machines
5	Ampex 1200 highband videotape machines
1	Ampex 1200 lowband videotape machine
2	RCA T3 videotape machines
3	Sony VO 3800 cassette videotape machines

All three channels are time-base corrected and image-enhanced to provide maximum broadcast quality in color. The three new Harris BT-18-L transmitters are ready for installation awaiting the completion of the new transmitter building located on Mt. Alava.

ENVIRONMENT

TERRITORIAL ENERGY

Currently TEO is being assisted by the consulting firm, Action Resources Incorporated (ARI), Honolulu, Hawaii, under contractual terms which were initiated on 12 December 1977. ARI participates in the planning, training, analysing and implementing functions of TEO in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Since the oil embargo, American Samoa, like all other countries, considered the energy issue as top priority. The U.S. Government responded to the oil embargo with the creation of the U.S. Department of Energy (D.O.E.) to plan, develop, research, implement and coordinate programs that would prepare the U.S.A. and its territories to meet their energy demands today and in the future.

Since mid-1975, American Samoa has participated in five (5) grants/contracts from DOE. The grants and what American Samoa has been doing with each one, are listed below:

1. Territorial Energy Planning Grant:($40,100)

This was awarded to American Samoa under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, P.L.94-163. Its main purpose is to fund a detailed study towards development of an appropriate energy plan for the needs and demands of the Territory.

2. Cooperative Agreement Grant: ($50,300)

This was awarded to American Samoa primarily as a demonstration project on solar technology, specifically on solar hot water application. Under it, thirty-five (35) solar hot water units were installed on the Tafuna government housing and one (1) unit at Government House. TEO is taking appropriate measures to monitor and evaluate the success of this technology to determine its future applications in American Samoa.

3. Territorial Energy Conservation Plan (TECP) Grant: ($321,459.00)

This was awarded to American Samoa under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, P.L. 94-163, in September 1977. The funds are allocated through the month of March, 1979. Plans are being made toward achieving the goals set by Governor Coleman's Six-Point Energy Plan, by doing supportive work on four (4) major catagories. TEO has been staffed to implement the Governor's energy plan as described below:

Catagory 1: Building Efficiencies:

American Samoa building codes as well as those of other states that are climatically similar to American Samoa, have been reviewed. Based on this review, energy efficient building standards (ASHRAE 90-75) have been incorporated into the local codes by the Governor's Executive Order 2-78 dated 30 June 1978.

A workshop on ASHRAE 90-75 was conducted in February 1978 for ASG engineers and other interested parties as part of the review. It helped state officials in the selection of the ASHRAE 90-75 elements that are applicable to Samoa's needs.

A government building survey is currently being conducted to further localize ASHRAE 90-75 as they relate to lighting and thermal (air conditioning) standards.

To further demonstrate the efforts of ASG in this catagory, workshops are being planned to develop an awareness of energy conservation among "large" and "commercial" power users in the Territory. Information exchange will be the target role of these workshops, with the ultimate objective of demonstrating the advantages of energy management and routine monitoring.

TEO will assist in the training of special teams that will periodically collect and analyze data on energy usage in public buildings. The data will be analyzed to determine and provide recommendations on improvements that can be made by purchasing and installing more energy efficient equipments.

Pearson & Terry, an Architectural firm in Honolulu, Hawaii has been contracted to develop construction and design drawings for the Samoan Alternative Energy and Conservation Office Demonstration Project. This demonstration house will show energy conservation features as solar hot water heating, lighting efficiency, use of natural ventilation/lighting and water catchment system. TEO is currently seeking the necessary funds to construct this house which, upon completion, will be opened to the public. Daily energy monitoring of the entire house as a system will be undertaken to evaluate energy conservation features. TEO plans to use the house as their office. It is, however, currently being planned to convert the house into a residential home at a later date.

Catagory 2: Power Efficiencies:

This catagory includes three elements which in combination represents the area by which American Samoa hopes to realize the most energy savings.

Electric power production and distribution efficiencies have been under analysis in cooperation and support of the Electric Utility Divsion(EUD). Three committees were formed in June 1978 to undertake specialized review of operations and production improvements, load demand and rate structure analysis, and the feasibility of waste heat recovery from diesel engine exhaust to produce steam for possible cannery use on food drying.

Although all three areas are currently undergoing analysis, primary emphasis has been placed on production and operations efficiency. Findings and recommendations that have been made to date indicate significant savings (both fuel and dollars), will be achievable through improvements in the operations and scheduling of engine running time, training and inventory stock control.

Further efforts will be expended on the evaluation of the potential for expanding use of a solar water heating in government housing, schools and office buildings. TEO expects to gain savings in this effort by shifting the current electric water heating methods to the use of solar radiation..

Catagory 3: Transportation Efficiencies:

The purpose here is to save energy consumption of internal combustion engine vehicles by encouraging people to arrange "car pools" to improve engine tune-up capabilities in Samoa and to demonstrate energy saving driving tips to motorists.

During the year, TEO placed primary emphasis on finding ways and means of improving the ridership and efficiency of the aiga (family) bus system. An analysis of initial roadside data collection information was completed, and meetings were held with the Aiga Bus Owners Association. As a result of the above, TEO has developed a comprehensive plan to examine the possibilities of developing established bus routes, time schedules, safety standards, maintenance programs, etc. to improve ridership to reduce energy consumption and to reduce operating costs.

Emphasis has been placed on evaluating tune-up test equipment best suited for Samoa and to develop a "tips for drivers" handbook. Negotiations are currently underway for the purchase of the tune-up equipment. When the equipment is available, mechanics and drivers will be shown through workshops and demonstration ways to increase their engine efficiencies and thus save energy.

Catagory 4: Procurement Practices:

This program offers TEO the opportunity to assist the Office of Material Management (OMM) in an effort to reduce energy consumption by purchasing energy efficient goods, such as vehicles with good mileage ratings and low operating/maintenance cost, and appliances with lower energy consumption features, etc. Business that provide goods and services to ASG will be urged to bid energy-savings products.

To accomplish this, TEO assisted OMM in the development of Energy efficiency procurement standards which were subsequently implemented by General Memorandum No. 75-78 dated May, 1978.

4. Territorial Energy Conservation Plan Supplemental Programs(TECPSP)Grants: ($165,025.00)

This was awarded to American Samoa under the Energy Conservation and Production Act, P.L. 94-385, in September 1977. The funds are allocated through the month of March 1979. The purpose of this grant is to coordinate energy programs on a intergovernmental basis, to provide a program for public awareness and education on energy conservation and to develop ways and means for individuals, business and government agencies to evaluate their energy consumption patterns.

This grant is for all the pilot and "non-pilot" states to continue sharing information on the start-up of their energy programs so that the "non-pilot" states may be better prepared for the nation-wide program expected to start-up in early 1979.

TEO is planning to use this grant locally to assist small business with the identification and collection of data so energy savings measures can be properly recommended and implemented. At the same time, TEO will continue to sort and adapt information from the various pilot and "non-pilot" states that is applicable to Samoa's needs.

Catagory 1: Energy Conservation Advisory Board (ECAB):

This commettee was initially established in accordance with General Memorandum No. 4-1977 dated 13 January 1977 as a five-member board. It was later found that the energy problems facing Samoa were of such magnitude that a wider participation was warranted. Thus, the membership was increased by the issuance of General Memorandum No. 88-78 dated 3 July, 1978. It consists of government officials, community leaders and representatives from the public and business sector distributed among the following four subcommettees:

a: Executive
b: Energy resources
c: Planning
d: Public education and awareness

The purpose of this Board is to provide ideas for energy conservation and community involvement to ensure a broader planning base for energy programs in the Territory.

TEO is currently drafting a charter of responsibilities for each of the sub-committees. The initial meeting of the expanded ECAB is currently scheduled for mid-December 1978.

Catagory 2: Public Awareness & Education:

TEO commenced this effort by holding the first South Pacific Annual Energy Fair and Seminar in Fagatogo last April, 1978. Subsequently, two fairs were conducted in an attempt to reach the grassroots level in the villages of Tutuila and a third was held for the Fono. Proceedings of these fairs have been distributed to all the energy offices of the 56 states and territories to heads of the government departments and states in the U.S. , and other Pacific countries as well.

Public service announcements on the radio, TV, and newspaper are also being drafted in a further effort to educate the public. Additionally, TEO will ultimately attempt to reach the younger Samoans through a school curriculum that illustrates the energy situation today and what they can do about it in the future.

Other public awareness and education efforts are: the development of a home energy savings tip brochure, a public awareness survey (currently in Samoan translation) and the publication of the South Pacific's first quarterly newsletter on Energy Conservation and Alternative Resources.

5: Energy Extension Service(EES)Grant:($30,000) This grant, was awarded under the Energy Extension Service Act of 1977, P.L. 95-39. It is aimed at providing direct, personalized assistance on energy conservation and renewable resources to small energy users.

The EES Act established ten (10) pilot EES State program and forty-six (46) "non-pilot" states programs. American Samoa is a "non-pilot" state which entitled to $30,000 like all other "non-pilot" states. American Samoan's pilot state is Texas.

Ecology

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	12
Local	12

Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The Water Pollution Control Program in American Samoa continued in FY '78. It included monitoring, enforcement, public participation, waste water permits, surveillance, administration, and planning functions. The program was funded by an $81,700 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency & $15,000 in local matching funding. The territory also received a $56,000 grant from EPA for the Safe Drinking Water Supervision Program.
The Environmental Quality Commission met regularly during the year to review progress on pollution control oriented activities, and the waste water facilities master plan developed by the Department of Public Works. The commission took an increased interest in overseeing the various aspects of government operations to assure compliance with federal and local environmental laws and principles.

Village inspections continued and centered on identifying environmental problems and those activities which were pollution oriented. Several meetings were held with village councils to discuss village problems and to seek solutions through village councils or the government. Littering enforcement continued by Public Safety, Public Health and village councils.

Daily inspections of water sources continued as one of the Safe Drinking Water Program requirements. Water samples were analyzed for both biological and chemical parameters. One lab tecnician was sent to San Francisco for training in sampling and analytical monitoring. Meeting with village councils continued to discuss problems associated with the drinking sources.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for the two government sewage treatment plants, and two tuna canneries, were reviewed, and compliance monitoring was carried out in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency officials. Reconnaissance inspections continued on quarterly basis to assure compliance with Federal and local regulations.

The Harbor Patrol continued to operate at a high level, issuing approximately $17,750 worth of citation during FY '78. There were no major oil spills. Several minor spills occurred, but damage was minimized through quick reaction and the cooperation of the local U.S. Coast Guard unit. During FY '78, the Environmental Quality Commission provided funds to hire one man to be incharge of the harbor in Ofu.

The Environmental Quality Commission, in conjunction with the Office of Planning and Development, continued to work on the Waste Water Management Plan (208) for the Territory of American Samoa, as required by the Environmental Protection Agency.

HUMANITIES

ARTS COUNCIL

Administration	3
CETA Employee	1
Museum	10
CETA Employees	3
Student Intern	1
Programs	37
CETA	15
Old Age	16
Artists in Residence	2
Total Budget:	$250,000

The American Samoa Arts Council continued its dramatic program expansion during 1978. The success of its outreach effort was evidenced by the increased community participation in programs, and the addition of several new programs.

The accreditation of the Jean P. Haydon Museum by the American Association of Museums highlighted the year, after four years of diligent development efforts and two field visits by the AAM. Expansion of the educational program included closer ties with the Bishop Museum for training of staff, in addition to local resources management training by the Chairman of the Arts Council.

The in-house cultural maintenance program for all elementary students was refined and expanded to include mat weaving, fine mat weaving, and carving. New audio visual activities were also added to stimulate students in art and culture.

In order to support the educational goal of the Territory for development of the individual's faculties to expand his/her awareness of life elements, a program for injection of reading development into art comprehension was developed for implementation in 1979. Approximately 8,000 students and 400 teachers were involved. Program implementation received another shot in the arm through additional staff specific assignment.

Further facelift activities in the Museum Park and classroom facilities included the addition of another fale and a new work/demonstration area for carving. Increased activities was evidenced in the increase of visitors to 68,206, in addition to the student program. The Summer Cultural Maintenance Program improved in its second year. Approximately 630 youths from ages 4 through 18 registered for the June through August training in legends, tapa making, carving, mat weaving, fine mat weaving and general cultural department. In addition, a fine arts program for art teachers, high school and elementary students attracted approximately 265 participants.

The overseas cultural program provided exposure of some of Samoa's native art forms. Artist in Residence Mary Pritchard and four adult assistants conducted tapa workshops and demonstrations in Honolulu. Inlcuded in this program were four students selected from the tapa program in the high schools. Another demonstration of tapa making stole the show in Houston during the International Women's Year convention. The theme of this project was the role of Samoan women in the maintenance of culture. This program was followed immediately by another workshop requested and sponsored by the University of California at Santa Cruz, Center for South Pacific Studies.

Another successful effort for recognition of Samoan art abroad was the acceptance by the University of Hawaii the first graduate student under its Master of Fine Arts Program with "siapo" as recognized medium. Miss Rhonda Annesley is the first Samoan to enter this program under initiation and joint auspices of the Arts Council and Department of Education. If successful, she will be the first recognized fine artist in the world with tapa as her major medium.

The Arts Council Choir was selected to represent American Samoa at the Pacific Peoples Media Festival in San Jose, California. Its performance of ancient and traditional songs and dances of Samoa, demonstration of native arts of tapa making, fine mat weaving, mat weaving, carving, and an original play for children received raving reviews in this international festival sponsored by the United Nations to inaugurate the International Year of the Child. The success of this participation is evidenced by the Choir's selection to highlight the one hour special on the festival filmed by NBC and is presently being shown throughout the world. The Choir was also selected to conduct a good-will tour to strengthen relations with neighboring W. Samoa.

The Cultural Exchange Program was highlighted with sponsorship of the University of the South Pacific Choir at several villages, culminating in a stunning performance at Lee Auditorium. Coupling with its outreach requirements for cultural maintenance programs, assistance was provided to several youth and village groups and the Office of Tourism. This included training and overseas performances. One exchange program was specifically developed to expand exposure of native elderly women involved in the instruction of weaving and tapa making.

The Speech Festival in high schools saw increased student participation (about 550) with an on site audience of approximately 1,000 for the two day event. Outreach was accomplished through videotaping of the winners in all categories for television broacasting. In addition, Radio Samoa carried delayed broadcast of the events.

Two components, performing arts and visual arts exhibits comprised the Arts Festival, held in conjunction with the annual Flag Day Celebration. Approximately 4,000 performers participated in the Variety Festival, Rock & Soul Festival, Fale Aitu Festival, Choral and Dance Festival, Band Festival, and Religious Music Festival. Approximately 1,400 entries from elementary and high schools, adults and professionals were included in the visual arts show. Categories included painting, drawing, photography, jewelry, weaving, sculpture, shell work, sewing and needle work, mixed media, tapa and other Samoan handicraft. Visitors to the 10 day opening numbered approximately 3,000.

The Literary Skills Program in the schools was expanded to include a spelling bee, in addition to promoting writing skills. The Leone High School Si'uleo was evaluated and showed remarkable improvement. The Fa'a-Samoa Pea Project was also re-evaluated and restructured for re-implementation in 1979.

The Council received approval from the National Endowment for the Arts to appoint recognized Samoan artists under the Artist in the Schools/Residence Program. This enabled the Council to further promote the two recognized local artists, Mr. Sau Ueligitone in Fine Arts and Mrs. Mary Pritchard, world known authority in the art of tapa making.

Exposure of Samoan students and Samoan culture was accomplished through the Cross-acculturation Program, which afforded the opportunity for approximately 200 Samoan students from the local and Honolulu high schools to experience together their heritage on an exchange basis.

The Visiting Artist Program brought Mr. Ueta Solomona, a senior lecturer at the University of the South Pacific, to conduct a band development workshop for members and leaders of village and youth bands. Mr. Solomona was the first native Samoan to graduate from a United States university. The Fulbright scholar composed the first opera written in a Polynesian language and performed by a native group in the South Pacific Region. The work, "Jeptha", was premiered by the Arts Council Choir in 1972 at the First South Pacific Festival of Arts venued in Suva, Fiji.

The Cultural Arts Maintenance Program in the high schools completed another successful year with approximately 2,000 students participating in the weaving, shell work and tapa making programs.

As the Council's programs developed and gained public recognition, its expertise and facilities became increasingly utilized by agencies and organizations. For example, the Museum Park was the site for the first Energy Fair in American Samoa, sponsored by the Territorial Energy Office. The Department of Health's effort to encourage public awareness was also programmed at the Museum fales. Council assistance was again utilized by the Office of Samoan Affairs in staging the traditional events for the 1978 Flag Day Celebration.

The Arts Council Choir Goodwill Tour to Western Samoa sparked grassroots of international cooperation. Visible results included technical assistance from American Samoa in the conduction of the first workshop to develop this skill among native artisans. Cooperation was also established in developing a mono-lingual dictionary of the Samoan language.

To round the year off, the Arts Council sponsored the first combined Christmas Carol Festival in the territory. Sixteen church choirs were involved together with the Arts Council Choir, and over 600 voices under the direction of the Chairman of the Arts Council, sang in a spectacular, and biggest combined choir ever put together in Samoa. The immense success of this program has prompted the Council to encourage more combined choir's of this kind in the future, not only to encourage and develop hymns on a national level, but to encourage the relationship to closer ties among the various religious denominations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Jean P. Haydon Museum - photographs on pages 43 and 47;

Ed Morrow - photographs--developing;

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APPENDIX

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GOVERNORS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

UNITED STATES NAVY GOVERNORS

Commander B. R. Tilley	Feb. 17, 1900 - Nov. 27, 1901
Captain U. Sebree	Nov. 27, 1901 - Dec. 16, 1902
Lt. Cmdr. H. Minett (Acting)	Dec. 16, 1902 - May 5, 1904
Commander E. B. Underwood	May 5, 1904 - Jan. 30, 1905
Commander C. B. T. Moore	Jan. 30, 1905 - May 21, 1908
Captain John F. Parker	May 21, 1908 - Nov. 10, 1910
Commander W. M. Gross	Nov. 10, 1910 - Mar. 14, 1913
Lieutenant N. W. Post	Mar. 14, 1913 - July 14, 1914
Commander C. B. Stearns	July 14, 1914 - Oct. 2, 1914
Lieutenant N. W. Post (Acting)	Oct. 2, 1914 - Dec. 6, 1914
Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff (Acting	Dec. 6, 1914 - Mar. 1, 1915
Commander John M. Poyer	Mar. 1, 1915 - June 10, 1919
Commander Warren J. Terhune (1)	June 10, 1919 - Nov. 3, 1920
Captain Waldo Evans	Nov. 11, 1920 - Mar. 1, 1922
Captain Edwin T. Pollock	Mar. 1, 1922 - Sept. 4, 1923
Captain Edward S. Kellogg	Sept. 4, 1923 - Mar. 17, 1925
Captain Henry F. Bryan	Mar. 17, 1925 - Sept. 9, 1927
Captain Stephen V. Graham	Sept. 9, 1927 - Aug. 2, 1929
Captain Gatewood S. Lincoln	Aug. 2, 1929 - Apr. 3, 1931
Commander James S. Spore	Apr. 4, 1931 - Apr. 22, 1931
Lt. Cmdr. Arthur Emerson (Acting)	Apr. 23, 1931 - July 17, 1931
Captain Gatewood S. Lincoln	July 18, 1931 - July 8, 1932
Captain George B. Landergerber	July 8, 1932 - Apr. 10, 1934
Lt. Cmdr. T. C. Latimore (Acting)	Apr. 11, 1934 - Apr. 13, 1934
Captain Otto Dowling	Apr. 14, 1934 - Jan. 15, 1936
Lt. Cmdr. T. B. Fitzpatrick (Acting)	Jan. 15, 1936 - Jan. 20, 1936
Captain MacGillvray Milne	Jan. 20, 1936 - June 3, 1938
Captain Edward Hanson	June 6, 1938 - July 30, 1940
Lt. Cmdr. J. R. Wallace (Acting)	July 31, 1940 - Aug. 8, 1940
Captain Lawrence Wild	Aug. 9, 1940 - June 5, 1942
Captain John G. Moyer	June 6, 1942 - Feb. 8, 1944
Captain Allen Hobbs	Feb. 8, 1944 - Jan. 27, 1945
Captain Ralph W. Hungerford	Jan. 27, 1945 - Sept. 3, 1945
Commander Samuel W. Cana (Acting)	Sept. 3, 1945 - Sept.10, 1945
Captain Harold A. Houser	Sept.10, 1945 - Apr. 22, 1947
Captain Vernon Houser	Apr. 22, 1947 - June 15, 1949
Captain Thomas F. Darden	July 7, 1949 - Feb. 23, 1951

CIVIL GOVERNORS

Governor Phelps Phelps	Feb. 23, 1951 - June 20, 1952
Governor John C. Elliott	July 16, 1952 - Nov. 25, 1952
Governor James Arthur Ewing	Nov. 28, 1952 - Mar. 4, 1953
Governor Lawrence M. Judd	Mar. 4, 1953 - Aug. 5, 1953
Governor Richard B. Lowe	Oct. 1, 1953 - Oct. 15, 1956
Governor Peter Tali Coleman (2)	Oct. 15, 1956 - May 24, 1961
Governor H. Rex Lee	May 24, 1961 - July 31, 1967
Governor Owen S. Aspinall	Aug. 1, 1967 - July 31, 1969
Governor John M. Haydon	Aug. 1, 1969 - Oct. 15, 1974
Lt. Gov. Frank C. Mockler (Acting)	Oct. 15, 1974 - Feb. 6, 1975
Governor Earl B. Ruth	Feb. 6, 1975 - Sept.30, 1976
Governor Frank Barnett	Oct. 1, 1976 - May 27, 1977
Governor H. Rex Lee	May 28, 1977 - Jan. 3, 1978
Governor Peter Tali Coleman	Jan. 3, 1978 - to Present

1 - Died in Office
2 - First appointed Samoan governor

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA COMMISSIONS

BOXING COMMISSION
CAMPAIGN SPENDING COMMISSION
CHILD ABUSE COMMISSION
COMMERCE COMMISSION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION
HISTORICAL COMMISSION
INDUSTRIAL PARK COMMISSION
LAND COMMISSION
SPORTS COMMISSION
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
BOARD OF APPRAISERS
ARTS & HUMANITIES COMMITTEE
BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE
BINGO BOARD
CLEARINGHOUSE REVIEW BOARD
CONTRACTORS LICENSING BOARD
COPRA FUND BOARD
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY SUPERVISORY BOARD
DEVELOPMENT BANK BOARD
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ELDERLY PROGRAMS
ENERGY CONSERVATION ADVISORY BOARD
TERRITORIAL HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL
HEALTH SERVICES REGULATORY BOARD
HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD
IMMIGRATION BOARD
INSURANCE SAFETY COUNCIL
LAND & SITE USE COMMITTEE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY SERVICES
MANPOWER SERVICE COUNCIL
BOARD OF MARINE INSPECTORS
MARINE RAILWAY BOARD
MARKET ADVISORY BOARD
BOARD OF MUSEUM TRUSTEES
PARK & REACREATION CONTROL BOARD
BOARD OF PAROLE
PERSONNEL ADVISORY BOARD
GENERAL PROPERTY SURVEY BOARD
BOARD OF REGENTS
BOARD OF REGISTRATION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR RETIREMENT ACT
SALARY AND WAGE COMMITTEE

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND

(Administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa)

Balance Sheet

Assets

	June 30 1978	 1977
Cash	$ 83,939	$ 121,633
Loans receivable (note 3)		
Loan balances	3,677,905	3,498,777
Interest receivable on loans	82,889	80,605
	3,760,794	3,579,382
Less allowance for doubtful loans	446,950	357,000
	3,313,844	3,222,382
	$3,397,783	$3,344,015

Liabilities & Fund Balance

	1978	1977
Advance from Development Bank of American Samoa, 5-1/8% - 7-1/8%	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
Accrued expense	14,436	4,981
	114,436	204,981
Fund balance		
Appropriation from the Government of the United States	2,500,000	2,500,000
Retained earnings	783,347	639,034
	3,283,347	3,139,034
	$3,397,783	$3,344,015

Source: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND

(Administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa)

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 1978

Note 1 - Significant accounting policy - intrest income.

The Fund accrues interest income when earned using the simple interest method.

Note 2 - Organization

The Fund was established on May 13, 1966, through a $2,500,000 appropriation made available by Public Law 89-426 of the United States Congress. The purpose of the Fund has been to grant home loans to replace houses destroyed in the January, 1966 hurricane in American Samoa, and to grant loans for the purpose of upgrading housing. The Fund is being administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa for a service fee of $54,000 per year.

Note 3 - Loans receivable

Loans receivable at June 30, 1978 and 1977 are as follows:

	1978 Last Payment Received			
Interest Rate	Total	Six Months to One Year Ago	Over One Year Ago	1977
6%	$ 334,190	$ 28,470	$ 76,171	$ 391,191
6-3/4%	36,211	857	4,405	44,085
7%	3,047,271	57,482	99,092	2,759,710
7-½%	171,517	8,751	8,897	197,545
8%	88,716	5,156	4,423	106,246
	$3,677,905	$100,716	$192,988	$3,498,777

The majority of these loans are collateralized by chattel mortgages on houses located on communal lands. Many of these loans are delinquent; however, the Fund has not enforced its rights under the chattel mortgage on any delinquent accounts. Monthly repayment installments for many loans are less than that stipulated on the promissory note. The above aging is based on the date of last payment received, whether for interest or for principal and whether current or noncurrent in payment.

Note 4 - Income taxes

As an instrumentality of the Government of American Samoa, the Fund is not subject to income taxes.

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND

(Administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa)

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

	For Years Ended June 30	
	1978	1977
Revenue		
Interest		
Loans	$248,011	$230,591
Time Certificates of deposit	-	1,946
Other Income	28,139	24,294
	276,150	256,831
Operating expenses		
Administrative fees (note 2)	54,000	54,000
Professional fees	6,219	3,912
Interest expense	11,549	2,233
Other expenses	69	265
Provision for loan loss	60,000	60,000
	131,837	120,410
Net income (note 4)	144,313	136,421
Retained earnings, beginning	639,034	502,613
Retained earnings, ending	$783,347	$639,034

Source: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND

(Administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa)

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

	For Years Ended June 30	
	1978	1977
Cash was provided by		
Net income	$144,313	$136,421
Noncash expenses(credits)		
Provision for loan loss	60,000	60,000
Cash provided by operations	204,313	196,421
Advance from Development Bank of American Samoa	-	200,000
Increase in accrued expenses	9,455	-
	213,768	396,421
Cash was used for		
Increase in loans and interest receivables	151,462	388,668
Decrease in liabilities	-	3,321
Decrease in advance from Development Bank of American Samoa	100,000	-
	251,462	391,989
Increase (decrease) in cash	$(37,694)	$ 4,432
Increase (decrease) in cash by elements		
Cash	$(37,694)	$104,432
Time certificate of deposit	-	(100,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash	$(37,694)	$ 4,432

Source: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

BALANCE SHEET

Assets

	June 30	
	1978	1977
Cash on hand & in banks	$ 224,654	$ 148,316
Time certificates of deposit	250,000	175,000
Advance to Development Housing Fund, 5-1/8%	100,000	200,000
United States Government Securities (notes 1 and 2)	800,414	800,683
Accrued interest on time certificate, advance and securities	23,703	16,810
Loans receivable (note 3)		
Loan balances	1,695,483	1,559,593
Interest receivable on loans	43,683	32,261
	1,739,166	1,591,854
Less allowance for doubtful loans	318,000	258,000
	1,421,166	1,333,854
Tenant and other receivables	7,584	13,814
Prepaid expenses	5,631	4,878
Advances & investment (note 4)	92,000	97,000
	2,925,152	2,790,355
Property & equipment (note 1)		
Lumana'i Building	593,317	583,516
Air conditioning system	172,090	169,243
Furniture & equipment	22,605	20,078
Office space alterations	5,719	5,719
	793,731	788,556
Less accumulated depreciation	140,245	111,512
	653,486	667,044
	$3,578,638	$3,457,399

Liabilities & Corporate Equity

	1978	1977
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 13,959	$ 7,703
Accrued and withheld payroll taxes	1,496	1,704
Accrued expenses	6,700	6,200
Guarantee of American Samoan Development Corporation loan (notes 6 and 7)	213,133	225,000
	235,288	240,607
Corporate equity (note 5)	3,343,350	3,216,792
	$3,578,638	$3,457,399

Source: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

	For Years Ended June 30	
	1978	1977
Cash was provided by		
Net income	$126,558	$ 85,602
Noncash charges (credits)		
Depreciation	28,733	27,162
Provision for loan losses	60,000	60,000
Recovery	(11,867)	-
Cash proved by operations	203,424	172,764
Decrease in advances to Development Housing Fund	100,000	-
Decrease in securities and accrued interest	-	821
Decrease in loans receivable and accrued interest	-	5,241
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,548	206
Decrease in other receivable	6,230	9,875
Decrease in prepaid expenses	-	2,254
Decrease in advances to Tafuna Industrial Park	5,000	5,000
	321,202	196,161
Cash was used for		
Advances to Development Housing Fund	-	200,000
Increase in securities and accrued interest	6,624	-
Increase in loans receivable and accrued interest	147,312	-
Increase in prepaid expenses	753	-
Purchase of property and equipment, net	15,175	18,640
	169,864	218,640
Increase (decrease) in cash	$151,338	$(22,479
Increase (decrease) in cash by elements		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 76,338	$ 27,521
Time certificates of deposit	75,000	(50,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash	$151,338	$(22,479)

Source: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Statement of Corporate Equity
For Years Ended June 30, 1978 and 1977

	Capital	Surplus	Fono House Grant	Surplus Restricted for Housing Improvement Loans	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, July 1, 1976,	$100,000	$1,400,000	$500,000	$250,000	$ 884.190	$3,134,190
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)
Balance July 1, 1976	100,000	1,400,000	500,000	250,000	881,190	3,131,190
Add net income	-	-	-	-	85,602	85,602
Balance, June 30, 1977	100,000	1,400,000	500,000	250,000	966,792	3,126,792
Add net income	-	-	-	-	126,558	126,558
Balance, June 30, 1978	$100,000	$1,400,000	$500,000	$250,000	$1,093,350	$3,343,350

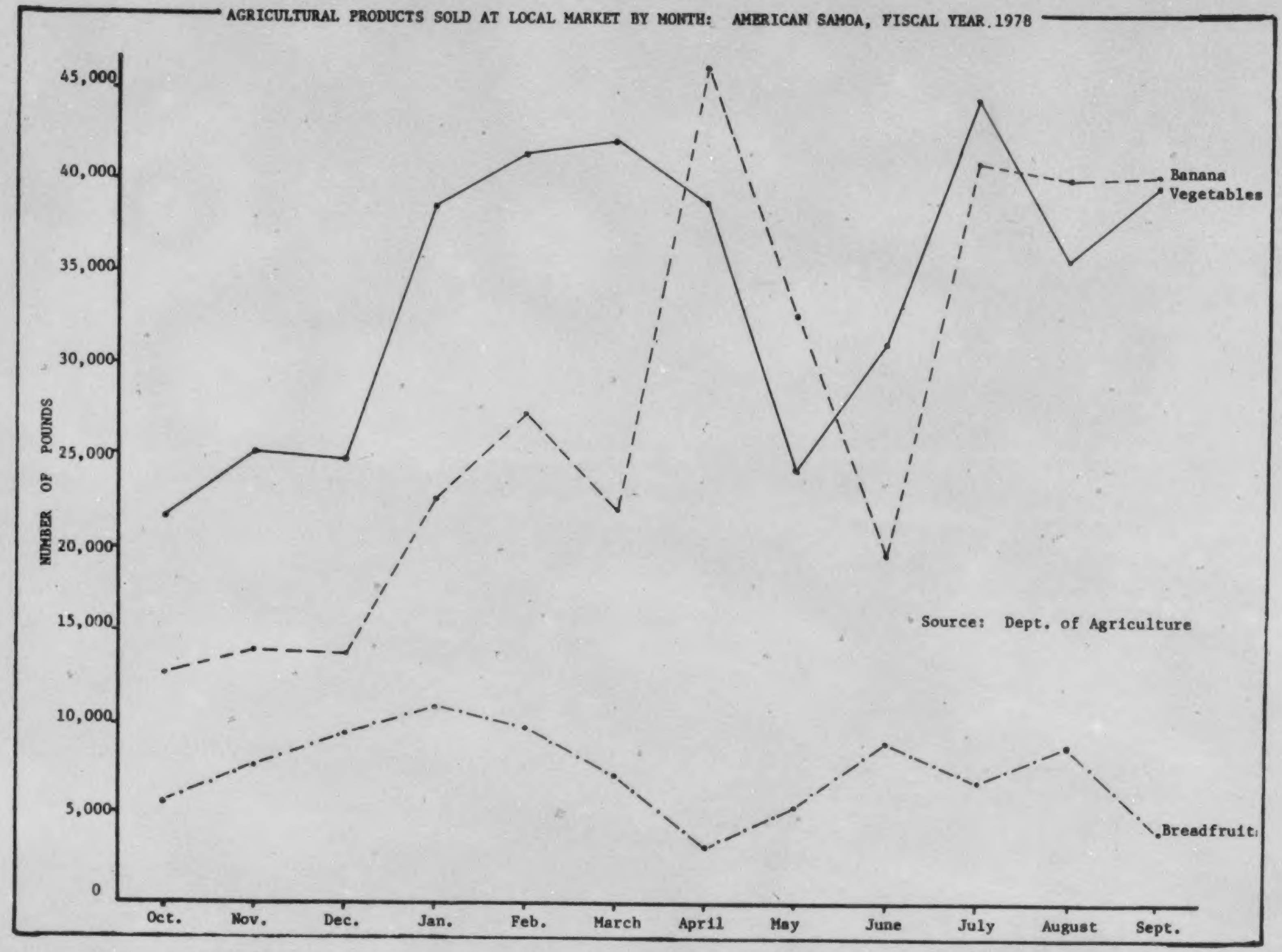
Source: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Statement of Income

	For Years Ended June 30	
	1978	1977
Revenue		
Interest		
Loans	$118,785	$108,717
Certificates of deposit	4,043	5,332
Government securities	59,808	58,603
Development Housing Fund advance	11,549	2,233
Rental and Interest - Lumana'i building (note 8)	145,907	130,504
Service charge - Development Housing Fund	54,000	54,000
Recoveries on loans	1,457	560
Loan guarantee fees (note 10)	1,122	1,864
Other income	2,094	1,765
	398,765	363,578
Expenses		
Salaries & related expenses	83,026	83,918
Rental expense - Lumana'i building (note 8)	112,682	103,533
Administration expenses	25,298	26,344
Depriciation	3,068	4,181
Provision for loan loss	60,000	60,000
	284,074	277,976
Income before recovery on commitments	114,691	85,602
Recovery on commitments in American Samoan Development Corporation (note 6)	11,867	-
Net Income (note 1)	$126,558	$ 85,602

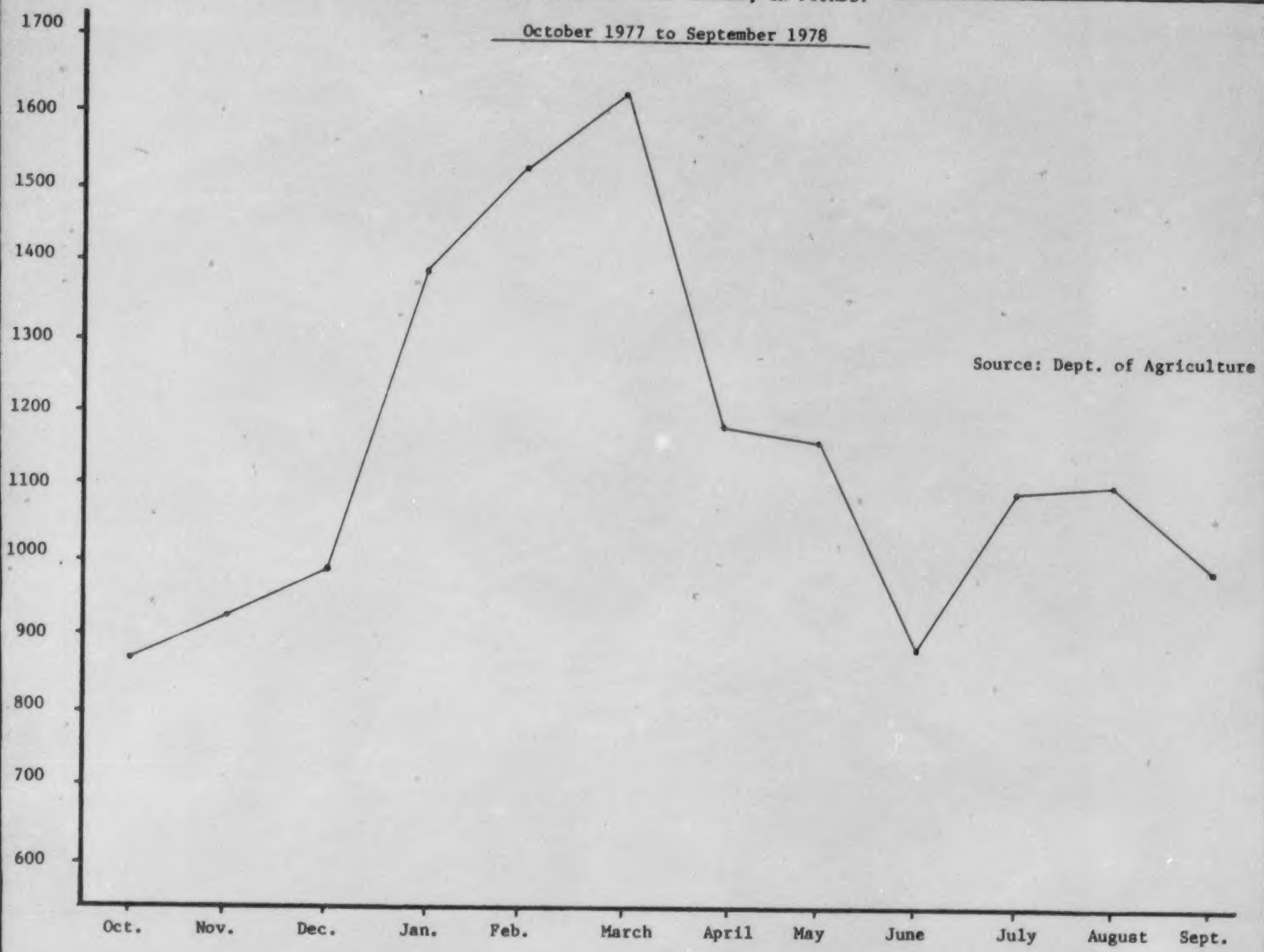
Source: Development Bank of American Samoa


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD AT LOCAL MARKET BY MONTH: AMERICAN SAMOA, FISCAL YEAR 1978

Source: Dept. of Agriculture

TARO SOLD AT LOCAL MARKET, IN POUNDS:

October 1977 to September 1978



Source: Dept. of Agriculture

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT AND PERSONNEL

ENROLLMENT

Severely Handicapped	7
Pre-School and Home Bound	12
Pre-Academic Young and Old	18
Mid-Academic	14
Deaf Class, Tutuila	11
Deaf Class, Manu'a	4
High Academic Young and Old	26
Sheltered Workshop	15
Resource Rooms	100
Speech Program	14
TOTAL	221

PERSONNEL

Teacher Trainers	6
Teachers	28
Coordinators	2
Administrators	2
Support Personnel	7
TOTAL	45

Student-teacher ratio varied for each program. Severely handicapped need a one-to-one and at most a one-to-three relationship because of the extreme severity of the disability. Other programs operated on anywhere from a one-to- six ratio to a one-to-15 ratio.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES	942
Local	882
Contract	60
Basic Operation Budget:	$5,285,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FISCAL YEAR 1978 INCOME

	AMOUNT
LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	$1,013,000
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR GRANT-IN-AID	4,272,000
FEDERAL GRANTS	4,099,832
TOTAL EDUCATION BUDGET	$9,384,832

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE (Excluding federal grants): $587.41

Source: Department of Education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROFILE

	FY-77	FY-78
Administrators & Supervisors		
Samoan	61	55
Non-Samoan	9	13
Teachers		
Samoan	520	529
Non-Samoan	95	97
Clerks		
Samoan	37	39
Non-Samoan	-	-
Support		
Samoan	166	209
Non-Samoan	2	-
Total	890	942

Source: Department of Education

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	FY-77	FY-78
PRE-SCHOOL (ECE)		
Public		
Males	972	775
Females	988	730
Private	*	*
ELEMENTARY (Grades 1-8)		
Public		
Males	2,976	2,866
Females	2,646	2,326
Private	1,226	1,272
Total	6,848	6,464
SECONDARY		
Public		
Males	1,185	1,192
Females	959	1,108
Private	426	477
Total	2,570	2,777
TOTAL ENROLLMENT (Public)	9,726	8,997
TOTAL ENROLLMENT (Private)	1,652	1,749

(*) Date Unavailable

Source: Department of Education

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
FISCAL YEAR 1978

ENROLLMENT	1,505
NUMBER OF CENTERS	135
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION TEACHERS	146
NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS	11
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO	10.3
TOTAL BUDGET	$339,000
AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT	$225.00

ECE PERSONNEL EDUCATION BACKGROUND

DOCTORATES	1
BA Degrees	1
AA Degrees	0
High School Diploma or equivalent (GED)	22
Less than High School	124

Source: Department of Education

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FY-78

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total number of scholarship students	70	123	193
First year scholarship students	23	49	72
Second year scholarship students	19	46	65
Third year scholarship students	12	14	26
Fourth year scholarship & continuing students	16	14	30

FIELDS OF STUDY

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Business	26	6	32
Education	11	8	19
Engineering	6	3	9
Arts	4	10	14
Pre-Law	4	5	9
Science	14	18	32
Nursing	0	17	17
Political Science	6	4	10
Communications	4	1	5
Pre-Med	10	18	28
Aviation	3	1	4
Court Reporting	1	1	2
Agriculture	1	0	1
Pre-Professional	0	1	1
Architecture/Drafting	1	1	2
Administration of Justice	1	0	1
Music	1	2	3
Law	2	0	2
Medicine	2	0	2
TOTAL	97	96	193

Source: Department of Education

AMERICAN SAMOA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total number of scholarship students	12	14	26
First year scholarship students	9	8	17
Second year scholarship students	1	8	9

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ADMINISTRATIVE BREAKDOWN

	FY-76	FY-77	FY-78
ELEMENTARY DIVISION			
Enrollment	5,961*	5,622	5,192
Schools	26	25	24
Supervisors			
Samoan	3	1	1
Non-Samoan	0	0	0
Principals & Assistant Principals			
Samoan	29	29	29
Non-Samoan	0	0	0
Regular Classroom Teachers	243	248	274
Student-Teacher Ratio	24.1	22.1	18.9
Total ASG Budget:	$2,044,000	$2,064,000	$2,176,000
Average Cost Per Student	$347	$367	$419
Teachers with MA Degrees	11	11	9
Teachers with BA/BS Degrees	20	64	57
Teachers with AA Degrees	181	148	207
Teachers with less than AA Degrees	31	25	32

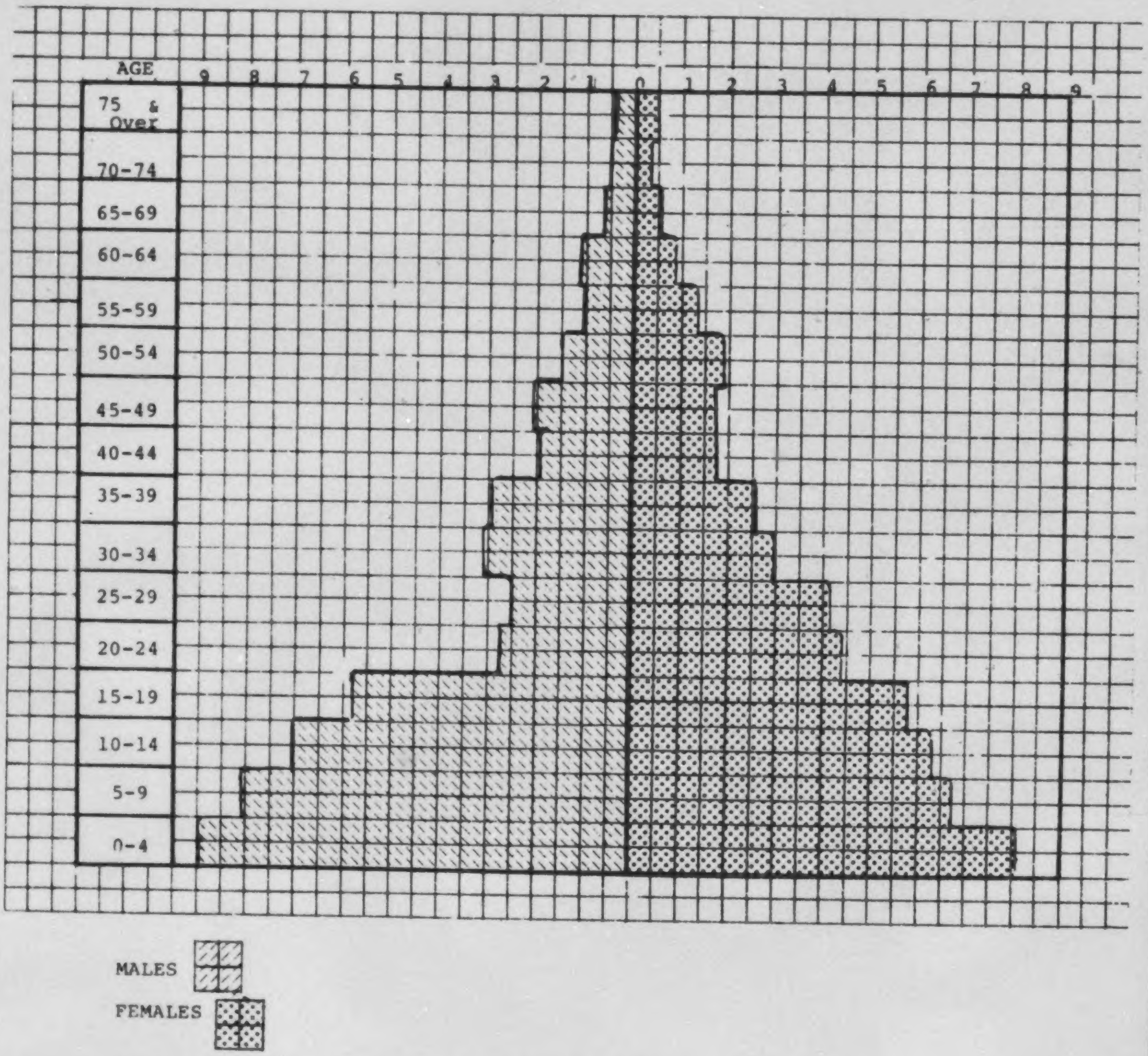
*Enrollment figure (5,889) used to compute cost per student is less 72 Special Education students in resource rooms.

SECONDARY DIVISION

	FY-76	FY-77	FY-78
Enrollment	2,105	2,144	2,170
Schools	4	4	4
Principals	4	4	4
Assistant Principals	4	4	5
Counselors	6	5	6
Classroom Teachers			
Samoan	78	78	83
Non-Samoan	34	34	38
Total ASG Budget	$997,000	$967,500	$1,344,000
Average Cost Per Student	$474	$451	$619
Student-Teacher Ratio	19.1	19.1	18.1
Teachers with MA Degrees/ Doctorates	11	11	14
Teachers with BA/BS Degrees	55	54	72
Teachers with AA Degrees	38	39	30
Teachers with less than AA Degrees	8	8	5

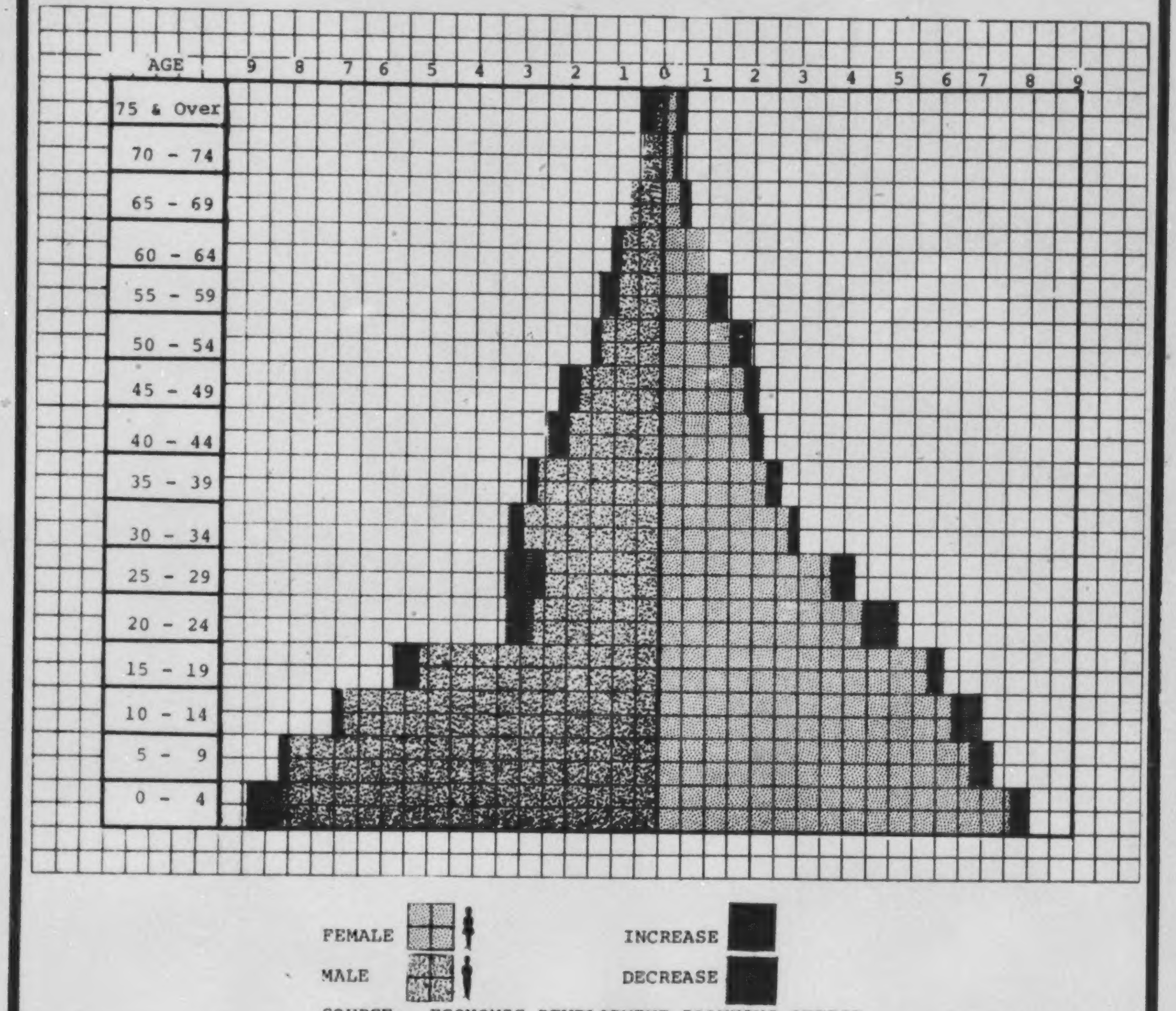
Source: Department of Education

POPULATION BY AGE & SEX, FISCAL YEAR 1977
PERCENT OF POPULATION



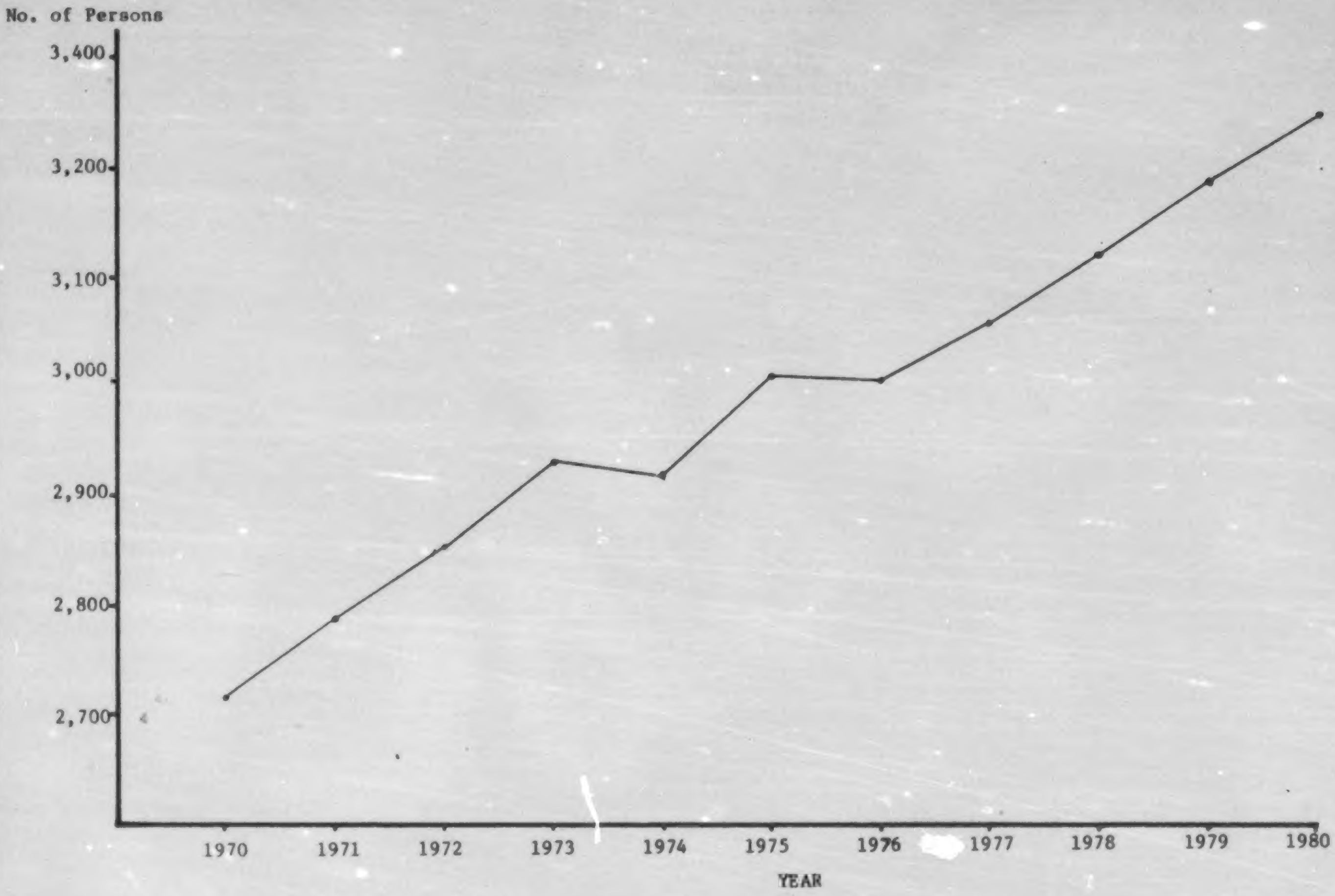
SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

POPULATION BY AGE & SEX AND AGE GROUP CHANGES BETWEEN 1974 & 1977
PERCENT OF POPULATION



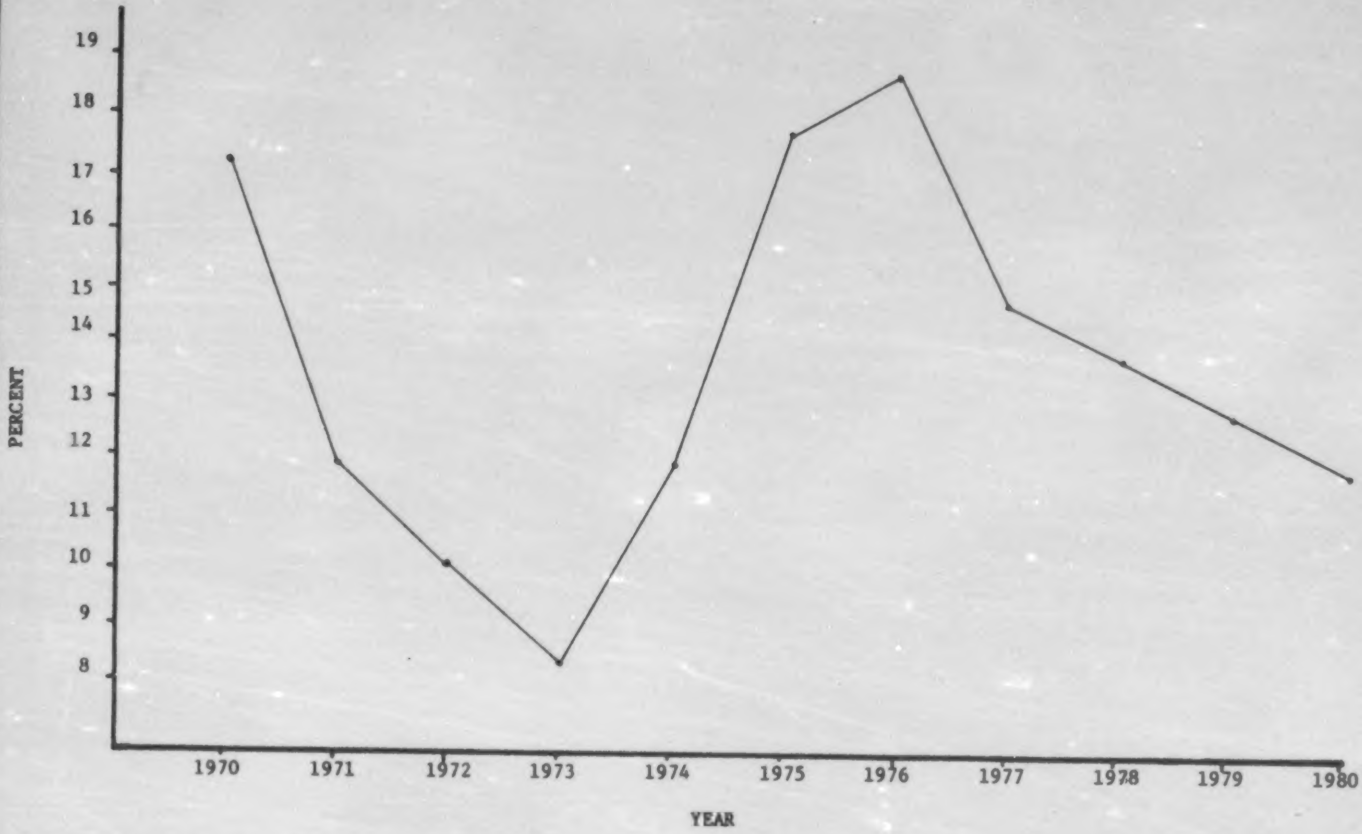
SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

POPULATION TREND OF AMERICAN SAMOA
1970 TO 1978 AND PROJECTED TO 1980



Source: Development Planning Office
American Samoa Government

RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT: AMERICAN SAMOA,
1970 - 1978 AND PROJECTED TO 1980



Source: Economic Development Planning Office

DEPARTURE BY PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

1978	BUSINESS	TOURIST	TRANSITS	OTHERS	TOTAL
Jan.	211	916	3,154	2,507	6,788
Feb.	251	611	1,991	2,305	5,158
March	228	662	831	2,441	4,162
April	224	369	488	2,161	3,242
May	306	587	968	3,620	5,481
June	257	714	1,507	3,207	5,685
July	283	840	3,081	3,866	8,070
August	365	1,144	1,920	4,185	7,614
September	353	626	994	3,667	5,640
October	362	960	1,170	3,189	5,681
November	328	791	2,847	2,986	6,952
December	288	747	1,723	3,104	5,862
TOTAL	3,456	8,967	20,674	37,238	70,335

Source: Development Planning Office

ARRIVALS BY PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

1978	BUSINESS	TOURIST	TRANSITS	OTHERS	TOTAL
Jan.	448	1,063	3,636	3,285	8,432
Feb.	450	926	1,699	3,042	6,117
March	373	854	1,133	3,186	5,546
April	516	642	962	3,603	5,723
May	439	774	999	3,715	5,927
June	361	977	1,308	4,619	7,265
July	422	1,133	3,304	4,614	9,473
August	531	1,001	1,986	5,494	9,012
September	584	836	1,389	4,904	7,713
October	369	1,113	1,213	3,353	6,048
November	255	908	2,937	3,082	7,182
December	432	930	1,870	3,932	7,164
TOTAL	5,180	11,157	22,436	46,829	85,602

Source: Development Planning Office

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	ALL ITEMS		FOOD		HOUSING		CLOTHING		TRANSPORTATION		MISCELLANEOUS	
	COST	INDEX	COST	INDEX	COST	INDEX	COST	INDEX	COST	INDEX	COST	INDEX
Base Period												
1974 March	1,759.05	100	100.25	100	517.23	100	114.71	100	933.19	100	93.67	100
June	1,727.23	98	91.24	91	529.74	102	111.95	98	905.08	97	89.22	95
Sept.	1,745.46	99	103.12	103	514.61	99	112.80	98	924.17	99	90.76	97
Dec.	1,804.45	103	106.39	106	507.34	98	119.39	104	970.23	104	101.10	108
1975 March	1,963.01	112	111.86	112	541.89	105	121.92	106	1,080.42	116	106.92	114
June	2,028.86	115	113.08	113	556.40	108	128.31	112	1,120.83	120	110.24	118
Sept.	2,021.66	115	114.71	114	575.86	111	128.56	112	1,088.75	117	113.78	121
Dec.	1,933.02	110	115.34	115	541.89	105	131.38	115	1,035.42	111	108.98	116
1976 March	2,000.82	114	115.24	115	602.77	117	135.35	118	1,035.42	111	112.04	120
June	2,031.48	115	113.82	114	616.34	119	136.50	119	1,046.78	112	118.05	126
Sept.	2,079.49	118	114.74	114	629.55	119	139.06	121	1,074.41	115	121.72	129
Dec.	2,127.47	121	115.66	115	642.76	124	141.62	123	1,020.04	118	125.39	134
1977 March	2,250.92	128	117.39	117	621.12	120	137.29	120	1,246.20	134	128.92	138
June	2,379.35	135	120.21	120	644.90	125	139.52	122	1,344.90	144	129.82	139
Sept.	2,385.92	136	121.42	121	641.44	124	140.35	122	1,352.77	145	129.94	139
Dec.	2,419.54	138	125.74	125	646.14	125	144.51	126	1,370.75	147	132.40	141
1978 March	2,445.63	139	127.41	127	658.61	127	144.17	125	1,381.78	148	133.66	142
June	2,457.84	140	129.40	129	660.36	128	145.03	126	1,387.98	149	135.07	144
Sept.	2,511.36	143	134.17	134	685.97	133	146.25	127	1,408.48	151	136.49	146
Dec.	2,713.72	154	137.54	137	716.08	138	149.64	130	1,572.72	169	137.74	146
1979 March	2,929.57	167	144.59	144	751.17	145	148.99	130	1,722.81	185	162.01	173

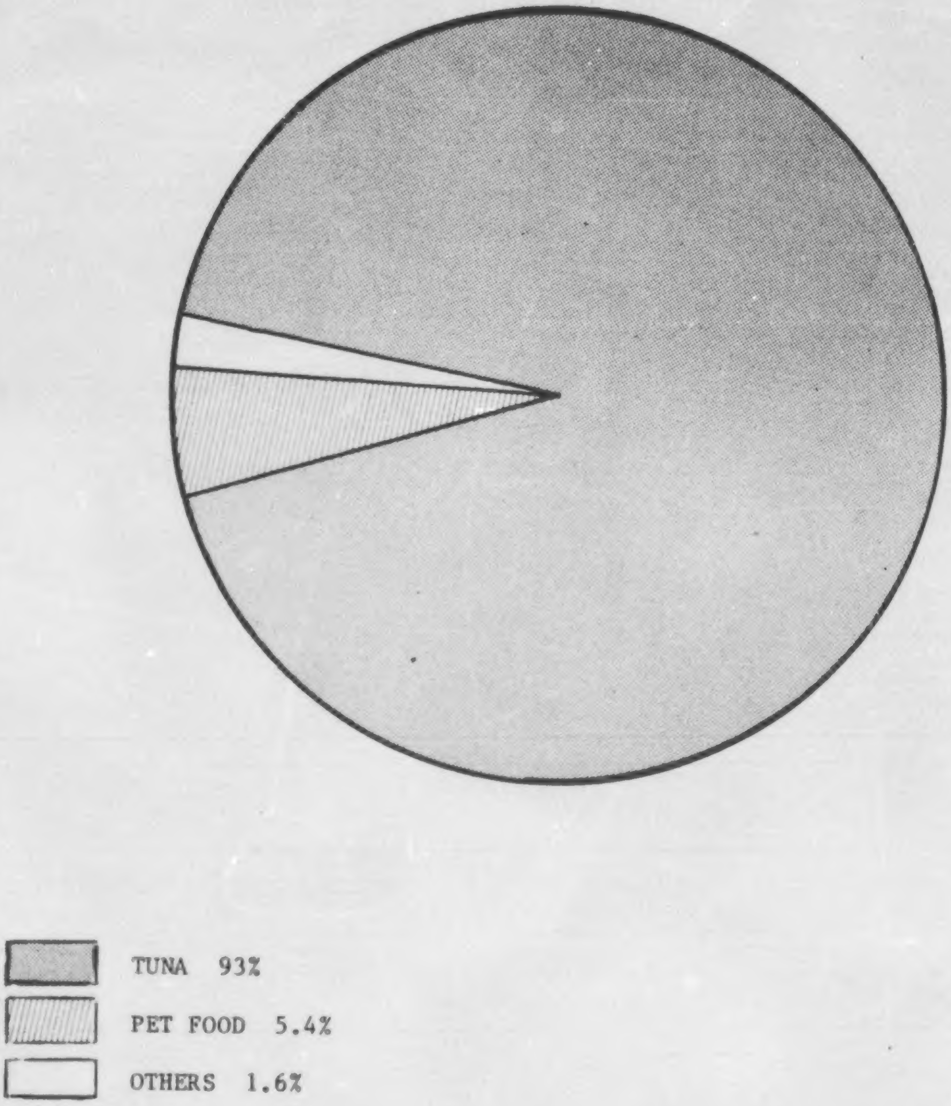
Source: Development Planning Office

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR AMERICAN SAMOA UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARD ACT

INDUSTRIES	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fish canning & Processing & Can Manufacturing	1.35	1.42	1.54	1.66	1.81	1.96
Shipping & Transportation	1.37	1.44	1.57	1.70	1.82	1.95
Petroleum Marketing	1.37	1.44	1.64	1.70	1.82	1.95
Construction	1.15	1.20	1.35	1.45	1.52	1.60
Hospital & Education Inst.	1.00	1.05	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.42
Hotel	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.22	1.30
Retailing, Warehousing & Wholesaling	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.42	1.49
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.10
Bottling & Dairy Products	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.125	1.32	1.39
Printing & Publishing	1.16	1.22	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60
Finance & Insurance	1.27	1.34	1.45	1.60	1.70	1.80
Miscellaneous	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.35
Tour & Travel Service			1.45	1.50	1.57	1.64

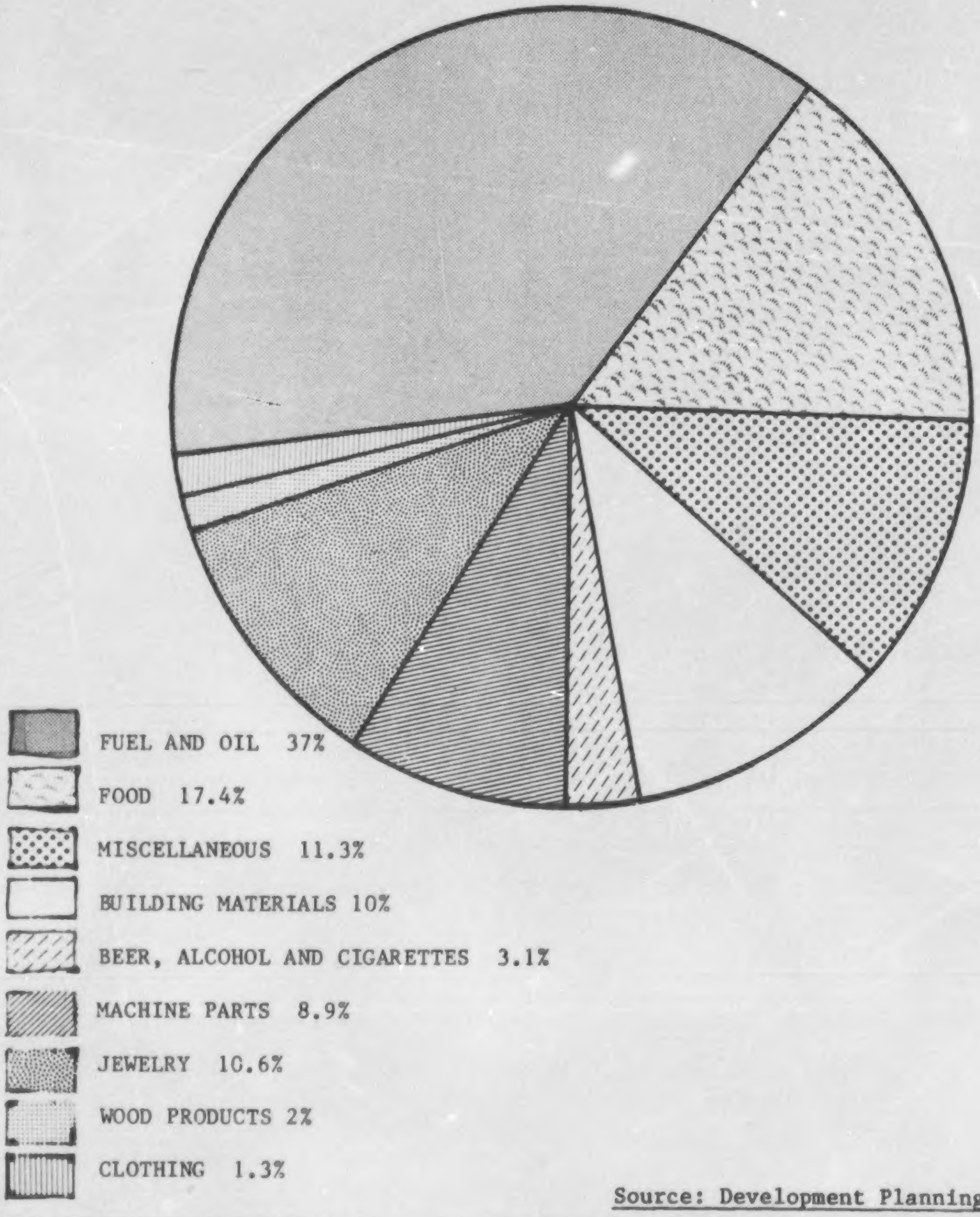
Source: Development Planning Office

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPORTS BY YEAR AND PRODUCTS: AMERICAN SAMOA FY 78

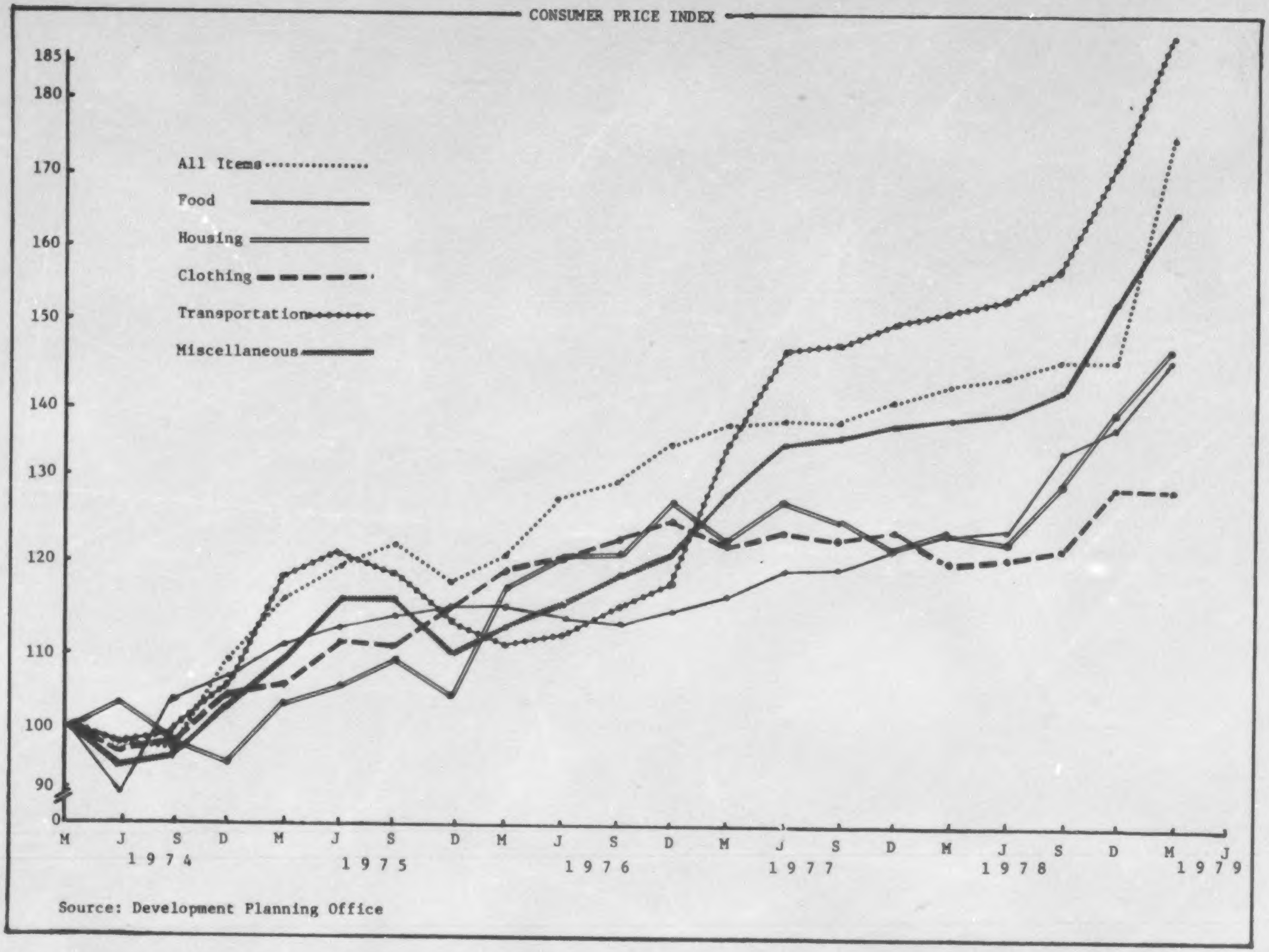


Source: Development Planning Office.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL IMPORTS BY YEAR AND PRODUCTS: AMERICAN SAMOA, FY 78.

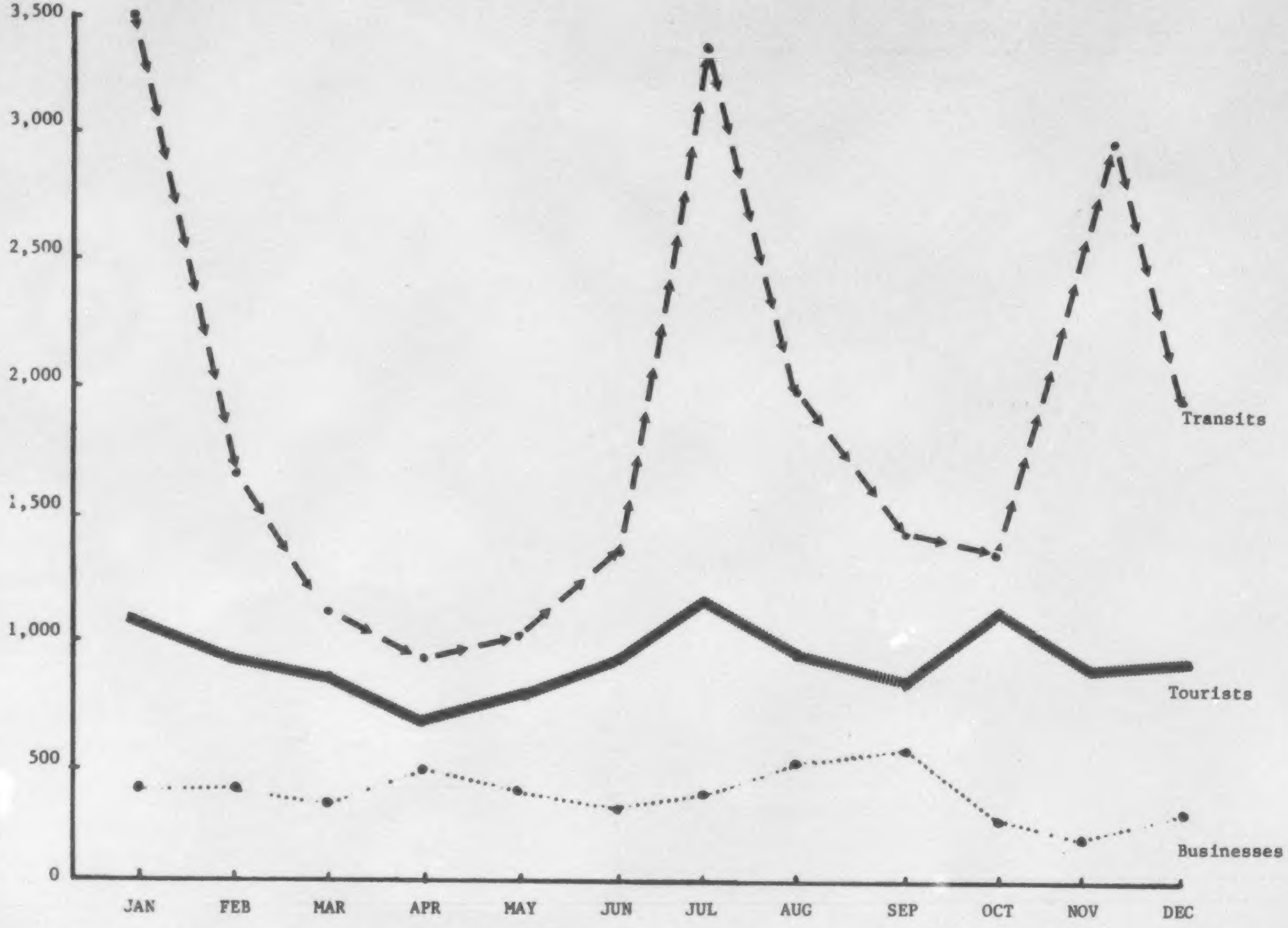


Source: Development Planning Office



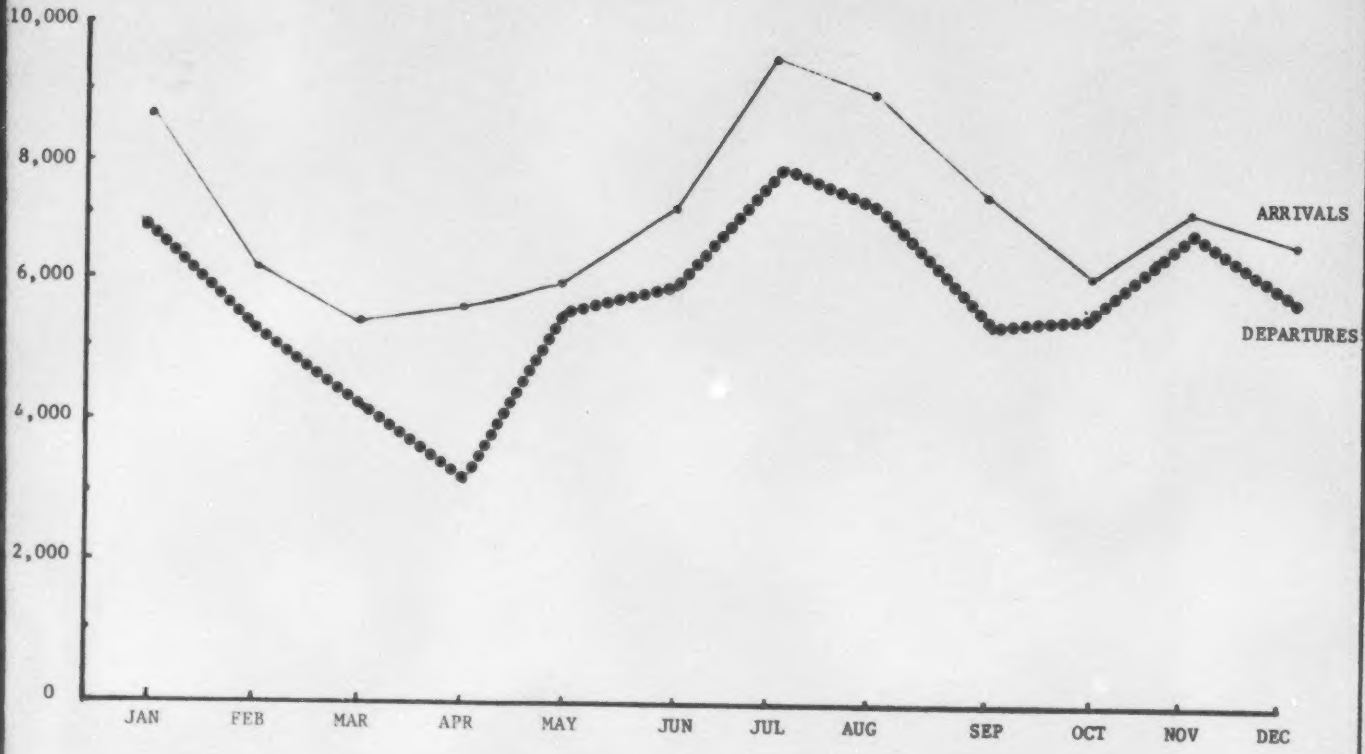
Source: Development Planning Office

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS BY PURPOSE OF TRAVEL AND BY MONTHS:
AMERICAN SAMOA, 1978.



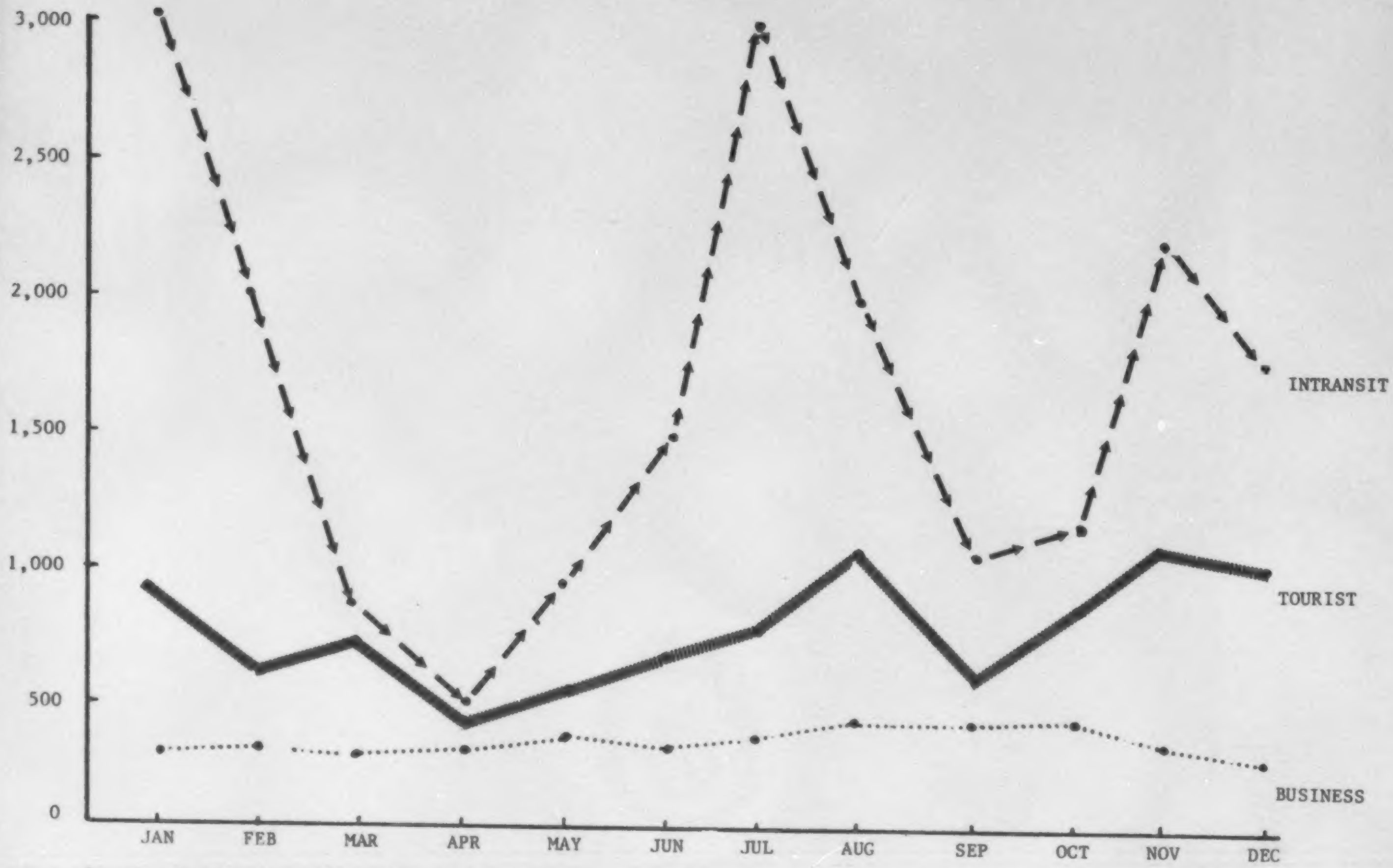
Source: Immigration Office Monthly Reports

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRIVING AND DEPARTING BY MONTH:
AMERICAN SAMOA, 1978



Source: Immigration Office Monthly Reports

NUMBER OF DEPARTURES BY REASON OF TRAVEL AND BY MONTH
AMERICAN SAMOA 1978.



Source: Immigration Office Monthly Reports

DATA CONTROL SECTION

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY 1978

	FY-77	FY-78
Position Requests received and Processed	15,708	17,405
Certification Requests Received and Processed	1,416	2,042
Personnel Actions Received and Processed	14,556	16,506
Office Visits Seeking Information	495	1,112
Telephone Inquiries	2,500	3,220

Source: Personnel Operation/DMR

CETA TITLES IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 1978

TITLE I (Total Grant $287,520)	
Participant Enrollment	222
Participants Transferred to unsubsidized employment	15
Resignation*	46
TITLE II (Total Grant $180,836)	
Participant Enrollment	266
Transferred to Unsubsidized employment	26
Resignation*	72
TITLE VI (Total Grant $984,178)	
Participant Enrollment	614
Transferred to unsubsidized employment	48
Resignation*	144

*Joined the Service or migrated to the U.S.

Source: Department of Manpower Resources

RECORDS BRANCH
ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY-1978

	FY-77	FY-78
Personnel Actions Received	9,350	9,400
Personnel Actions Prepared	839	685
Letters of Adverse Action	54	30
Number of Performance Evaluations processed	3,500	3,400
Number of Documents filed in OPFs*	9,500	11,000
Up-date Service Record Cards	9,350	9,500
Office Telephone Inquiries	750	700
Overseas Requested for Employment Verification	61	70

OPF* Official Personnel Folders

Source: Personnel Operation/DMR

CONTRACT RECRUITMENT OFFICE ACTIVITY REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1978

	FY-77	FY-78
Personnel Action Requests received	47	62
Positions Advertised	43	57
Applications to Hiring Agencies	734	614
In-Processing of new hires	96	64
Interviews conducted	11	192
Form-Letter Correspondence	3,122	2,181
Miscellaneous Correspondence	1,868	1,037
Cable, Telex	127	60
Overseas Telephone Calls	117	34
Contract Renewals	27	30
Terminations	66	81

Source: Personnel Operation/DMR

CAREER SERVICE RECRUITMENT SECTION

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY-78

	FY-77	FY-78
Position Vacancies	624	800
ASG Entrance Examinations Administered	216	430
Poisitions Advertised	235	332
No. of Applicants submitted to Hiring Agency for interview	1,400	1,504
No. of Applicants Received	1,680	1,352
No. of Applications processed for employment	480	632

Source: Personnel Operation/DMR

EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT

	FY-77	FY-78
Contract Employees	187	181
Local Hire Employees	3,742	3,656
TOTAL	3,929	3,837
(*) Includes Special Programs	(1,035)	(820)
Contract Employees By Nationality	FY-77	FY-78
American Samoans	12	7
U.S. Citizens	167	162
Others	8	12
Totals	187	181

Source: Personnel Operation/DMR

CLASSIFICATION BRANCH ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY-78

	FY-77	FY-78
New Position Descriptions completed	370	357
Position Descriptions Revised	655	366
Position Audited	315	1,318
Recruitment Ads Composed	645	502
Positions Reclassified	250	216
Qualifying Ranking for Contract Specialist Applicants	880	371
Personnel Action Reviewed Approved	950	699
Screening Committees	530	547

Source: Personnel Operation/DMR

APPENDIX

COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC SUMMARY AND OUTPUT DATA

OVERSEAS TELEGRAM SERVICE	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Number of messages handled:						
Revenue traffic..........	38,805	44,808	46,372	48,418	54,277	48,840
Non-revenue traffic......	12,940	12,511	13,311	13,673	15,405	12,865
Total....................	51,025	57,319	59,683	62,091	69,682	61,705
Number of words handled:						
Revenue traffic..........	970,670	1,209,736	1,263,602	1,398,426	1,488,047	1,339,250
Non-revenue traffic......	940,904	920,479	892,406	974,789	1.089,110	925,744
Total....................	1,911,574	2,130,215	2,156,008	2,373,305	2,577,157	2,264,994
TELEX SERVICE						
Number of calls............	5,800	8,465	10,919	11,315	13,200	18,098
Number of minutes..........	23,045	35,909	49,204	50,680	61,788	82,815
Number of subscribers......	17	20	22	24	26	30
OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE						
Number of completed calls...	40,201	56,147	56,699	61,546	70,722	92,198
Number of minutes...........	217,210	345,185	365,056	387,839	451,910	560,056
LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE						
Telephone stations in service	2,513	3,304	3,362	3,398	3,616	4,570
Miles of telephone cables in place	76.0	102.0	126.0	130.0	140.0	152.0

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS BY SPECIFIC CATEGORY AMERICAN SAMOA FY-72 - FY-78

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fuel & Oil	24	20.5	26.3	35.4	37.5	37.1	37.2
Food	20	17.6	25.5	20.1	20.8	17.4	16.1
Jewelry	18	29.6	21.2	22.1	16.8	15.1	10.6
Miscellaneous	21	14.6	12.3	8.8	11.3	11.9	11.3
Machines & Parts	6	7.5	5.8	5.2	4.8	9.8	8.9
Building Materials, Wood Products	5	5.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	1.5
Alcoholic Beverage & Cigarette	4	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.1
Clothing	2	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

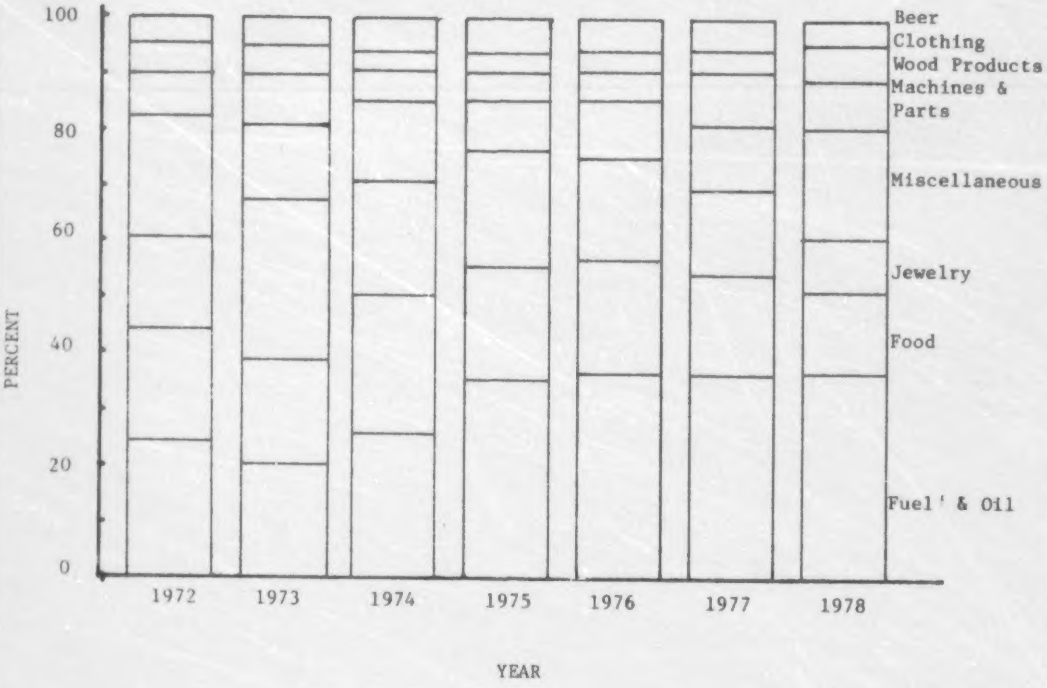
Source: Port Administration

Vessels entering Pago Pago Harbor by Fiscal Year

TYPE OF VESSEL	FY-76		FY-77		FY-78	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
Cruise Ships	21	21	18	18	21	21
Government Vessels	13	14	0	0	1	1
Freighters	135	135	109	109	140	140
Tankers	15	15	12	12	14	14
Fishing Vessels	282	285	255	307	225	372
Local Vessels	258	258	221	221	234	234
Yachts	130	122	128	112	143	134
Other Vessels	18	17	16	16	12	12
Total	872	867	759	795	790	928

Source: Port of Administration

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS BY SPECIFIC CATEGORY:
AMERICAN SAMOA, FY-72 - FY-78



Source: Development Planning Office, compile from Port Administration Annual Report

REPRESENTATIVE IMPORTS BY COUNTRY, PORT OF PAGO PAGO

COUNTRY	FY-1976	TRANSITION	FY-1977	FY-1978
Australia	$ 838,417	$ 284,822	$ 1,818,087	$ 2,672,870
New Zealand	2,331,937	661,131	2,869,502	4,226,232
Fiji	745,544	250,167	875,751	1,583,448
Western Samoa	221,136	114,682	365,264	460,990
Japan	2,352,602	616,324	6,298,604	8,895,587
Great Britain	9,213	800	16,320	38,793
Canada	32,726	74,546	353,924	473,599
Germany	3,447	1,070	4,231	0
Korea	13,938	0	0	82,917
Hong Kong	354,581	119,840	454,566	498,466
Holland	2,022	0	0	0
Tonga	76,405	6,902	86,560	32,306
South Africa	0	0	21,640	0
Singapore	7,012	13,713	133,153	337,714
Rupublic of China	59,289	22,987	108,753	51,975
Pakistan	483	1,181	0	1,567
France	3,704	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	1,158,163	335,579	1,145,514	100,278
Italy	0	0	0	0
Scotland	0	1,501	84,852	0
United States	29,739,688	10,232,239	40,303,429	53,873,495
India	2,847	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	898	0
Guam	0	0	0	9,500
	37,953,154	$12,737,484	$54,941,048	$73,339,737

Source: Port Administration

BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT TONS-INWARD CARGO 1978

Dry tons	178,063 tons
Oil-Petroleum	140,482 tons
Oil-Vegetables	4,081 tons
TOTAL:	322,626 tons

Representative imports by country are as follows:

United States	$53,873,495
Australia	2,672,870
New Zealand	4,226,232
Fiji	1,583,448
Western Samoa	460,990
Japan	8,895,587
Great Britain	38,793
Canada	473,599
Tonga	32,306
Hong Kong	498,466
Swiss	100,278
Guam	9,500
China	51,975
Singapore	337,714
Pakistan	1,567
Korea	82,917

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR FY-78: $ 73,339,737.00

BREAKDOWN OF COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT TONS-OUTWARD CARGO 1978

Item	Quantity	Value
Tuna	3,238,032 cases	$96,822,867.00
Pet Food	801,633 cases	5,584,315.00
Fish (Canned)	1,800 lbs	2,103.00
Meat (Canned)	12,000 lbs	9,400.00
Watches & Clocks	Not available	318,209.00
Jewelry	" "	806,389.00
Fish Fresh	145,229 lbs	57,077.00
Fish Meal	6,338,574 lbs	533,709.00
Vegetables Fresh	56,434 lbs	20,837.00
Woodcraft	NA	500.00
Baskets, Laufala	NA	250.00
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR FY-78:		$ 104,155,656.00

Source: Department of Port Administration.

The following is a breakdown of Division Vessels operations during fiscal year 1978, for a total of 1,282 trips.

Inport operations	1,188
Berthing	557
Clearance Parties	54
Fishing Vessels--shifting	164
Motor-launch services	65
Government trip	01
Tows	34
Lash Barges--shifting	100
Crane Barge--shifting	78
L.C.U.--shifting	24
Port Week Tours	03
Shipping Agent Trips	04
Mooring Buoy re-stationing	19
Tows--fautasi	02
Flag Day Fautasi Race	01
Other Vessels--shifting	34
North Shore Runs	57
Regular Scheduled	52
Runs aborted--weather condition	03
Art Council Trip--Aunu'u	01
Tow, Fautasi --Aunu'u	01

A breakdown of cargo delivered to the north shores and Manu'a follows:

North Shore....46,190 lbs= 23.10 short tons(GAS)
2,818 cu.ft.-70.45 cu. tons(GAS)

Manu'a....2,421,020 lbs.=1,210.51 short tons(GAS)
40,678 cu.ft.=1,016.95 cu. tons(GAS)

1,659,883 lbs.=829.94 short tons(Commercial)
24,336 cu.ft.=608.40 cu. tons(Commercial)

Source: Department of Port of Administration.

EXPORTS BY ITEMS BY FISCAL YEAR
PORT OF PAGO PAGO

FY-76

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
Tuna	2,727,254 cs.	$58,244,373
Pet Food	455,793 cs.	2,413,768
Fish Fresh	1,180 tons	464,390
Shark Fins	31 tons	74,591
Fish Meal	2,156 tons	322,159
Watches & Clocks		2,542,416
Jewerly, Curious		766,721
Taros	28,390 lbs.	5,841
Metalwork		13
Meats, cnd., Pres.	75,660	58,373
Gingers		
Woodcrafts		-0-
Fish Cnd., Pres.		-0-
Baskets, Laufala		-0-

FY-77

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
Tuna	2,813,762 cs.	$73,098,222
Pet Food	490,303 cs.	4,589,905
Fish Fresh	443,022 lbs.	133,964
Shark Fins	34,204 lbs.	93,600
Fish Meal	4,121,600 lbs.	280,763
Watches & Clocks		2,415,874
Jewelry, Curious		584,073
Taros	10,414 lbs.	2,615
Metalwork		-0-
Meats, cnd., Pres.	262,600	33,051
Gingers	10,138	
Woodcrafts		-0-
Fish Cnd., Pres.		-0-
Baskets, Laufala		-0-

FY-78

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
Tuna	3,238,032 cs.	$96,822,867
Pet Food	801,633 cs.	5,584,315
Fish Fresh	145,229 lbs.	57,077
Shark Fins	-0-	-0-
Fish Meal	6,338,574 lbs.	533,709
Watches & Clocks		318,209
Jewelry, Curious		806,389
Taros	56,434 lbs.	20,837
Metalwork		-0-
Meats, cnd., Pres.	12,000 lbs.	9,400
Gingers	-0-	-0-
Woodcrafts		500
Fish Cnd, Pres.	1,800 lbs.	2,103
Baskets, Laufala		250

Source: Port Administration

PROJECTS UNDER CONTRACT WITH PRIVATE FIRMS, FISCAL YEAR 1978

PROJECTS	VALUE	FIRM
FY-74, FY-75, Well Drilling Program (continue)	$ 454,790	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Design (3) Road Projects (continue)	142,180	Austin - Tsutsumi Assoc.
Modernize Field Lighting, Vault & Control System at Airport (continue)	68,930	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Rehabilitate Sewer Pump Stations Interceptors & Treatment Plants (continue)	266,690	CH$_2$M-Hill Inc.
Design Phase I of New Correctional Facilities	21,610	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Remodeling of Police Station	15,950	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Gymnasium for A.S.C.C.	24,950	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Multi-Purpose Building for Manulele Elementry School	21,000	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Buildings for A.S.C.C.	135,210	The Richardson Assoc.
Construct Road TER-S-106 (5) Junction with Route 11 to FAGA'ITUA	547,520	J.J. Welcome Construction Co.
Construct Pago Pago & Faga'alu Pump Stations	74,690	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Airport Road Waterline	67,050	J.J. Welcome Construction Co.
Design Airport Improvements	99,180	The Richardson Assoc.
Airport Parking Lot	264,330	Kong Yung Construction Co.
Water Resources Investigation	22,760	U.S. Geological Survey
Building at American Samoa Community College	3,194,790	Kong Yung Construction Co.
Highway Route No. 6 at Aua Road TER-S-106 (6)	609,360	J.J. Welcome Construction Co.
Water Pipeline - Ili'ili to Tafuna	584,040	J.J. Welcome Construction Co.
Construction on Highway Route No. 14 Resurfacing on Route No. 1 & 9	1,350,560	Kong Yung Construction Co.
Provide Technical Expertise in Equipment Repair	19,000	Carmack Equipment Co.
Sewerage System Improvements	1,190,410	Pacific Ventures, Inc.
Engineering Services	97,750	Ralph M. Parsons Co.
Correctional Facilities - Phase I to Tafuna	225,000	Walker-Moody Construction Co., Ltd.
Remodel Police Station	170,000	Walker-Moody Construction Co., Ltd.
Training in Solid Waste Management	4,000	Venture Regional County Sanitation District
Construction of four 8-inch Wells	87,150	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Establish Parts Warehouse and Inventory Control System	19,000	Hayslip Parts & Inventory Services Co.
Well Drilling Inspection	16,000	L.R. Moran & Association
Sewer System Improvements	715,880	J.J. Welcome Construction Co.
Revise Territorial Solid Waste Management Plan	25,000	Dames & Moore
Roof Repair & Ventilation System at Satala Power Plant	12,880	Samoa Construction Co., Ltd.
Provide Labor Services to Department of Public Works	62,000	Samoa Construction Co., Ltd.
Remodel Youth Development Office	28,500	Pago Harbor Construction Co.
Engineer Services	800,000	Holmes & Narver, Inc.
Construct Ta'u Roads	495,000	Hawaiian Dredging & Constr. Corp.
Minimum Security Building at Correctional Facility	115,000	Walker-Moody Construction Co., Ltd.
Water Pipeline between Atu'u and Leloaloa	161,000	A & M Trucking Co., Inc.
Engineering Services for Sewer Design	15,000	Belz Engineering Ltd.

Fagasa Boat Ramp - Phase I		South Pacific Construction Corp.
Maintain Plumbing & Cleaning Public Toilets at Various Locations	10,000	McDonald & McMoore Enterprises, Inc.
Vegetation Control & Rubbish Removal at Various Locations	3,900	Two-In-One Painting & Construction, Inc.
New Multi-Purpose Building at Manulele School	5,910	Two-In-One Painting & Construction, Inc.
Construction of Portion of Sidewalk between Faga'alu & Fagatogo	319,000	Samoa Construction Co., Ltd.
Furnish and Field Erect four Water Tanks & Foundations by Others	20,350	Two-In-One Painting & Construction, Inc.
Construction of Five Skid Mounted Booster Pump Assemblies	800,290	Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Highway Route No. 7 between Aoa and Amouli TER-S-107 (2)	88,930	Seattle Western Industries, Inc.
Water Pipeline between Pago Pago & Si'ufaga	1,269,070	J.J. Welcome Construction Co.
Furnish & Field Erect one 1,000,000 gallon Water Tank on Foundation by others	54,410	A & M Trucking Co., Inc.
	219,800	Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
TOTAL	$15,326,660	

Source: Dept. of Public Works

ELECTRIC UTILITY DIVISION STATISTICS FY-78

CONSUMER SALES & REVENUE DATA

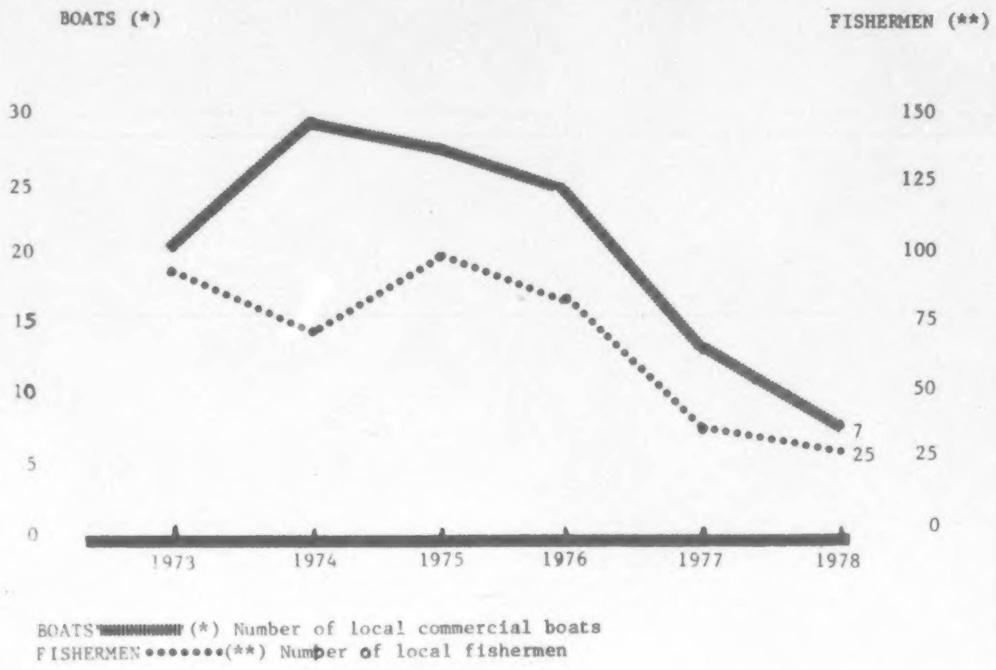
Source of Revenue	KWHR Sold	Amount
Residential Sales	27,639,178	$1,152,605.65
Commercial Sales	17,850,972	595,455.57
Large Power Sales	22,460,653	2,081,957.40
TOTAL	67,950,803	$3,830,018.62

GENERAL STATISTICS

Gross KWHR. Generated	74,535,700
Station Power Used	2,266,385
Net KWH Generated	72,269,315
Total Sales KWHR	67,269,315
Unaccounted KWHR	4,318,512
Line Loss (Per-cent)	5.7%
Maximum Demand	12,500 kw
System Installed Capacity (10 units)	24,000 kw

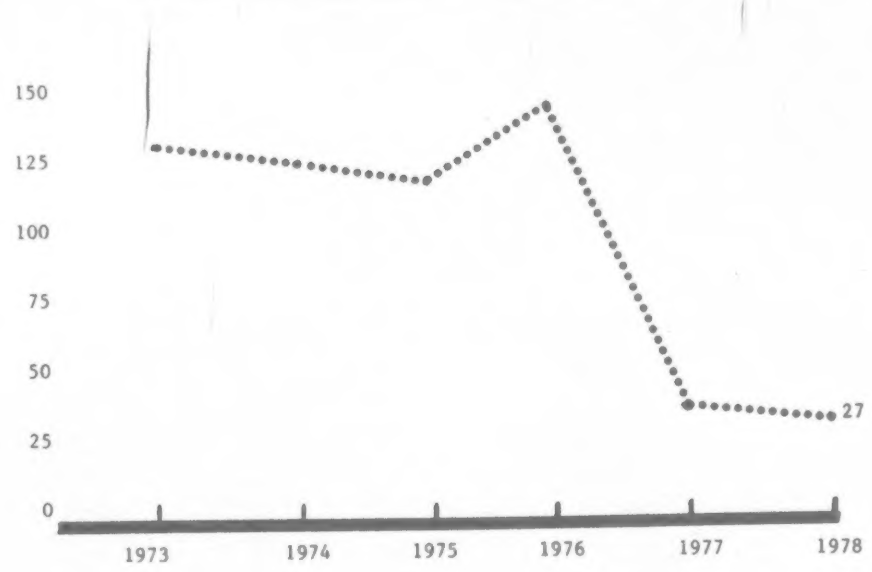
Source: Dept. Of Public Works

NUMBER OF BOATS AND FISHERMEN IN LOCAL COMMERCIAL FLEET

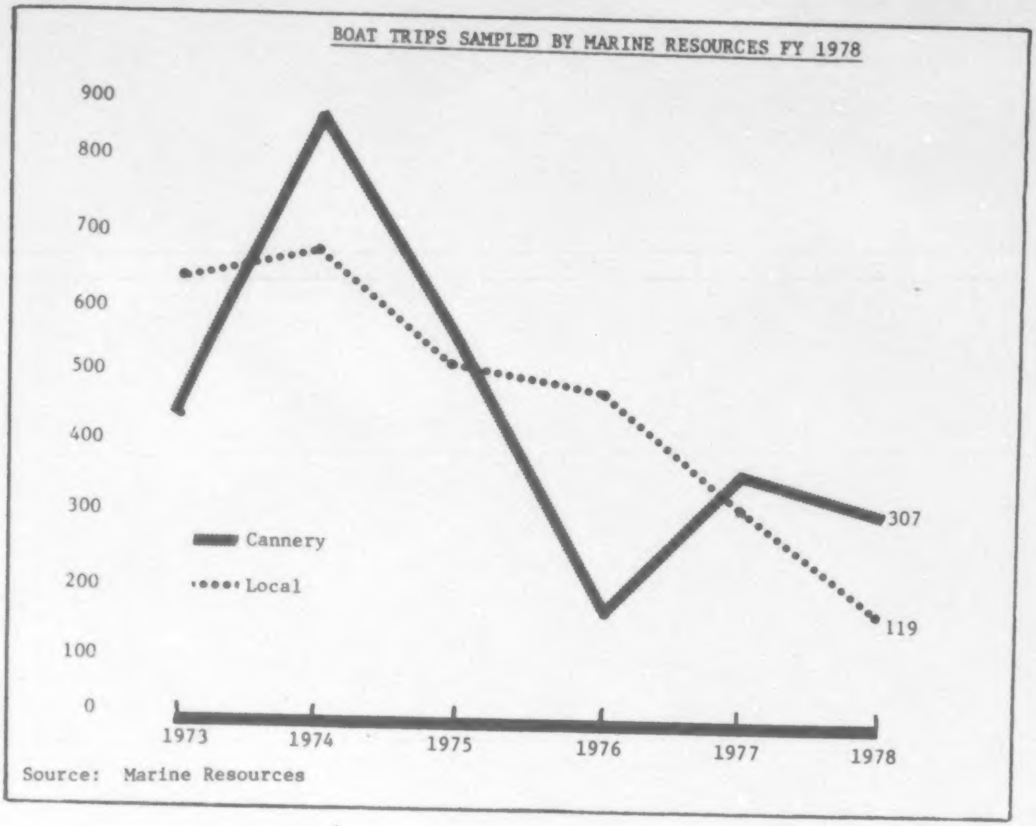


Source: Marine Resources

LOCAL LANDINGS OF FRESH FISH (in tons) FY '78



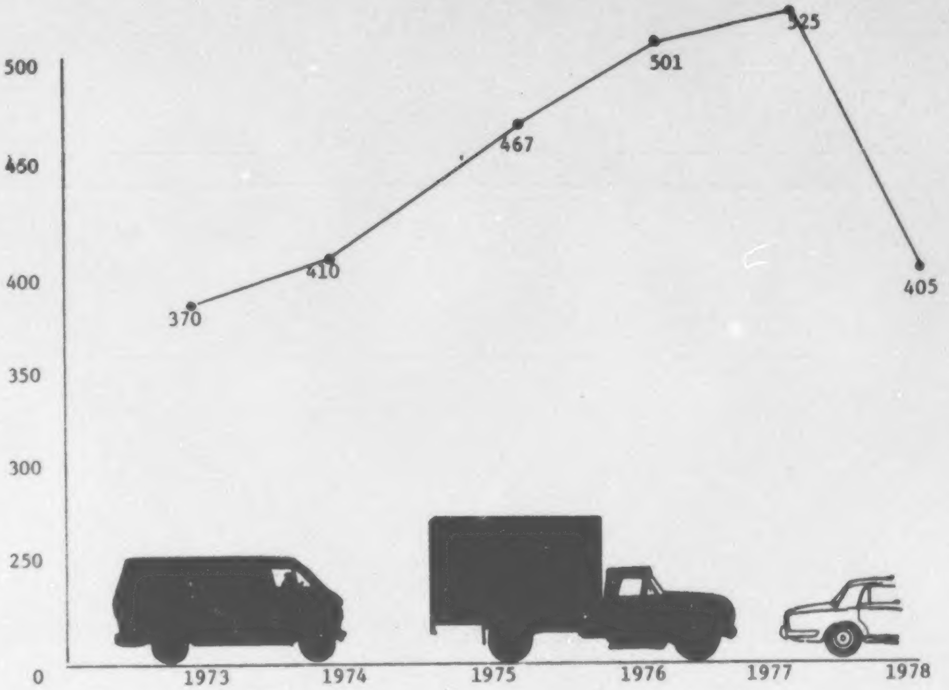
Source: Marine Resources



BOAT TRIPS SAMPLED BY MARINE RESOURCES FY 1978

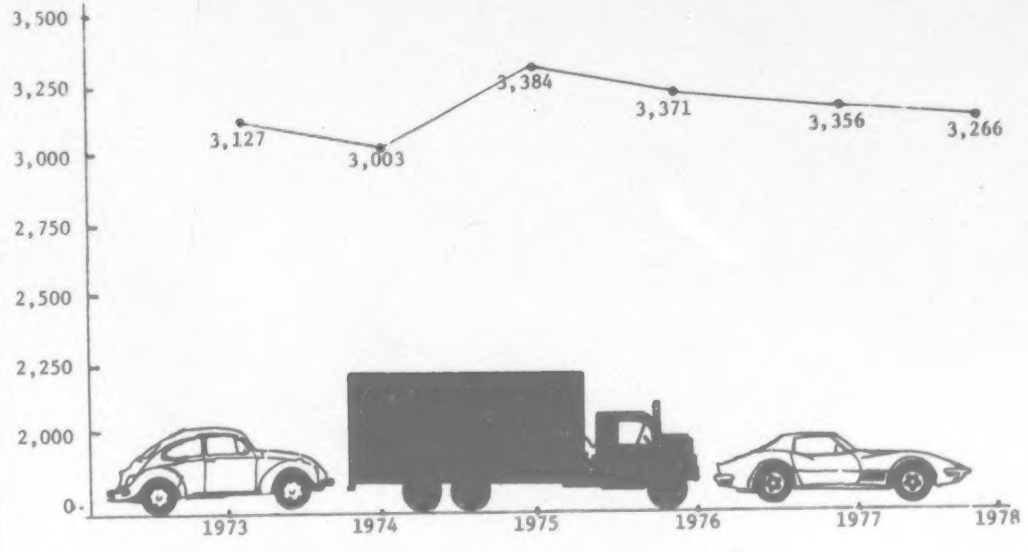
Source: Marine Resources

NUMBER OF AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT VEHICLES IN FY '78



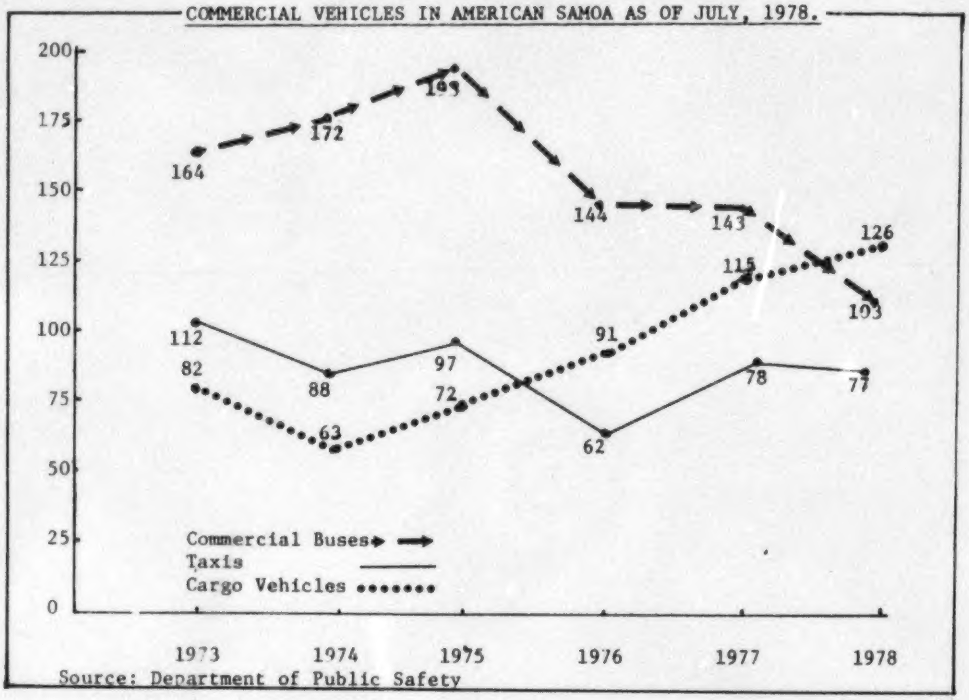
Source: Department of Public Safety

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN AMERICAN SAMOA - FY '78
(Include private, commercial, cargo, and American Samoa Government vehicles.)



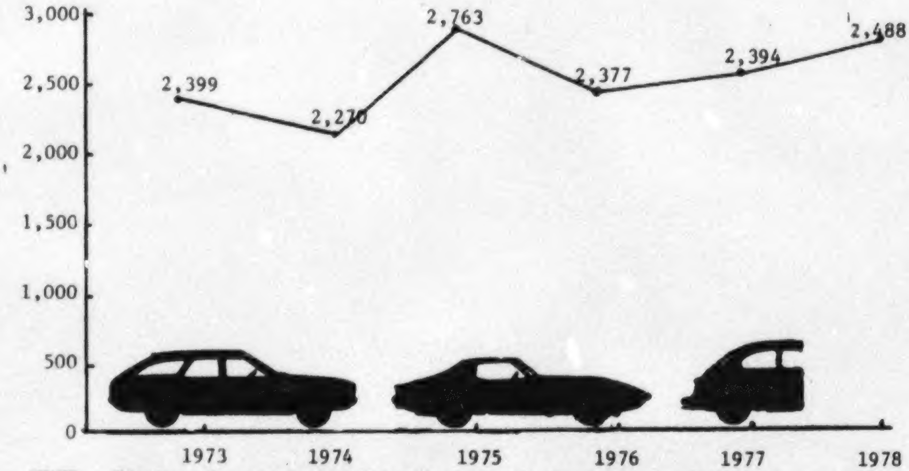
Source: Department of Public Safety

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN AMERICAN SAMOA AS OF JULY, 1978.



Source: Department of Public Safety

PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES IN AMERICAN SAMOA AS OF JULY 1, 1978



NOTE - Figures do not include American Samoa Government vehicles.
Source: Department of Public Service

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE DIVISION
CRIME REPORT

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

PART ONE	FY-75	*FY-76	FY-77	FY-78
Criminal Homicide	5	11	8	5
Forceable Rape	2	1	12	25
Robbery	5	8	10	12
Assault	94	132	165	237
Burglary	193	242	221	220
Larceny-Theft	174	277	252	183
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	24	16	20
TOTAL	485	695	685	702

PART TWO OFFENSES	FY-75	*FY-76	FY-77	FY-78
Other Assault	119	230	168	60
Arson	4	10	6	3
Forgery Counterfeit	0	19	9	9
Fraud	0	9	5	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	4
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0
Vandalism	57	80	103	83
Weapons	0	20	27	15
Prostitution	0	4	1	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	40	24
Narcotics	0	5	6	1
Gambling	0	0	0	5
Family & Children	0	3	4	0
DUI	130	142	8	3
Disorderly Conduct	275	400	413	280
All Other Offenses	791	398	186	185
Juvenile	13	35	47	35
TOTAL PART TWO	1,389	1.355	1,024	713
TOTAL PART ONE	485	695	685	702
GRAND TOTAL	1,874	2.050	1,709	1,415

*Includes three month transition period

TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:	0	0	0	1,327**

**The Part Two Crimes have decreased this fiscal year, due to a new record keeping system. Assistance to the public is now be recorded as assist reports rather then case reports.

Source: Dept. Of Public Safety

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CORRECTION DIVISION

INMATES	FY-76	FY-77	FY-78
Number of enteries (Overnite, Safekeeping, convicted)	978	845	990
Number of releases	926	818	940
Number of Parolees	15	9	15
Number of Inmates under bond	85	83	90
Number of female juveniles	12	15	20
Mental patient under custody	3	0	2
Number taken to court for trial	162	187	200
Number male juveniles	55	43	50
REHABILITATION PROGRAMS			
Bible study & Religion	52	27	30
Education (school release)	6	12	15
Samoan culture	52	27	35
Work release	10	12	15
Weekend release	2	9	10
Carpentry	5	5	7
Farming	52	27	35
Manpower	14	15	17
Average Daily Population	28	32	40
Average age of Population	25	25	25
Population Nationality %			
Western Samoan	52	49	51
American Samoan	32	37	39
Korean	5	4	3
Chinese	3	2	1
Tongan	6	5	4
Caucasian	1	1	1
Other	1	2	1

Source: Dept. of Public Safety

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
JUVENILE DIVISION
FY-78

PART 1	No.	COUNSELED & RELEASED	PROSECUTED	PENDING
Aggravated Assault	13	8	5	
Burglary	23	15	6	2
Larceny	31	25	5	1
Rape	1		1	
Forgery	1	1		
TOTAL	69			
PART II				
Simple Assault	2	2		
Stolen Property	1	1		
Weapons	1		1	
Rock Throwing	1	1		
Vandalism	1	1		
Malicious Mischief	1	1		
Disorderly Conduct	12	12		
Curfew	6	6		
Runaways	26	26		
Truancy	3	3		
Others	5	5		
TOTAL	59			

TOTAL PART I	69
TOTAL PART II	59

NOTE: Due to the rise in the number of juvenile offenders, a Juvenile Division was started in April 1977. There are 4 police officers assigned to this task, using LEAA funds for training and equipment.

Source: Dept. of Public Safety

REVENUE FOR GENERAL FUND

Dog Licensed in FY-78			
Male & Female	- 833	$2.00 ea.	- $1.666
Firearm Registered in FY-78			
Shotguns	- 570	2.00 ea.	- 1 140
Pistols	- 68	2.00 ea.	- 136
Rifles	- 384	2.00 ea.	- 768
Other	- 9	2.00 ea.	- 18
Harbor Patrol			
Water Pollution Citations in FY-78		108	- 11,040
Office of Motor Vehicles			
Inspection (2,439) Driver License & Renewal (2,088)			
Vehicle registration (2,607)			-- 115,447
Traffic Citations: Bond Paid to Violation Clerk			- 12,310
TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED:			=$142,525

Source: Dept. of Public Safety

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY FIRE PROTECTION

PERSONNEL	FY'77	FY'78
Numerical Strength	30	38*
Ranked Supervisors	4	4
Acting Supervisors	1	1

*Includes 7 C.E.T.A. Personnel

MANPOWER DISTRIBUTION	FY'77	FY'78
Fagatogo Fire Station	25	26
Airport Crash Station	10**	12**

**Combined Manpower with Crash Station to serve Public & Airport

ACTIVITIES	FY'77	FY'78
House Fires	12	13
Auto Fires	14	14
Trash Fires	14	14
Electric Fires	8	8
Boat Fires	1	2
Brush Fires	3	4
Rescues	64	35
Assists	49	24
Fire Inspection	831	290 hours
Fire Patrol	831	117 hours
Fire Training	683	381 hours
CO2 Recharged		128 bottles

EQUIPMENT	
Jeep	Pumper 500 GPM
Pickup	Pumper 750 GPM
Sedan	Pumper 500 GPM
	Pumper 750 GPM

Source: Dept. of Public Safety

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC DIVISION
TRAFFIC REPORT

ACCIDENT DATA	FY-77	FY-78
All Accidents	595	576
Injury Accidents	108	135
Injury Persons	158	201
Fatality	4	5
PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS		
Speed	112	82
Following too close	75	75
Had been drinking	36	37
Passing	35	34
Pedestrian Victim at fault	26	24
VEHICLES INVOLVED		
A.S.G. Vehicles	39	43
Taxi	6	17
Motor bikes	7	4
C.P. Busses	48	54
Private Vehicles	495	458
CITATIONS ISSUED		
D.V.I.	115	62
Reckless	35	133
Careless	72	254
Rules of the road	2,842	2,127
Equipment	200	101
Other Serious violations	319	1,013
Other violations	3,476	4.750

Source: Dept. of Public Safety

OUT-PATIENT VISITS, LYNDON B. JOHNSON TROPICAL MEDICAL CENTER, BY FISCAL YEAR

SERVICES	FY-1973	FY-1974	FY-1975	FY-1976	FY- 1977	FY-1978
TOTAL (*)	110,171	106,891	116,138	114,733	102,844	108,778
GENERAL OUT-PATIENT	67,749	65,835	74,968	66,464	58,495	56,654
MEDICAL	6,965	6,302	5,262	8,542	9,532	8,488
SURGICAL	7,045	5,934	8,001	8,851	7,097	7,921
PEDIATRIC	16,209	16,397	16,083	5,851	15,734	16,741
OB-GYN	12,203	12,442	11,884	12,986	11,986	9,527
PRENATAL	4,460	4,664	9,083	8,890	6,701	5,551
POST-PARTUM	521	612	657	722	553	657
GYN	7,222	7,166	2,144	1,560	2,544	3,239

(*) Excluding Dental Clinic, Physical Exam Clinic, Mental Clinic, and EENT Clinics.

TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AMERICAN SAMOA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1977

RANK	CAUSE	NO. of DEATH	% OF ALL DEATHS
1.	Trauma (accidental & intentional)	23	18.8%
2.	Cardiovascular Disease	19	15.6
3.	Cancer	16	13.1
4.	Unknown Causes	15	12.3
5.	Cerebrovascular Disease	9	7.4
6.	Diseases of newborn infants	6	4.9
7.	Pneumonia	5	4.1
8.	Emphysema	5	4.1
9.	Gastroenteritis	4	3.3
10.	Disease of Genitourinary System	3	2.5
	All other causes	17	13.9
	TOTAL	122	100.0%

Source: Department of Health Services

DEATHS BY AGE & SEX, CALENDAR YEAR 1977

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	17	7	10
1-4	2	1	1
5-9	1	1	0
10-14	2	1	1
15-19	6	5	1
20-24	5	5	0
25-29	11	7	4
30-34	1	0	1
35-39	5	2	3
40-44	9	5	4
45-49	3	2	1
50-54	4	4	0
55-59	9	7	2
60-64	9	7	2
65-69	7	5	2
70-74	6	3	3
75-79	10	4	3
80-84	3	1	6
85+	11	6	2
UNKNOWN	1	0	1
TOTAL	122	73	49

Source: Department of Health Services.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY CALENDAR YEAR

CAUSE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	0	1	0	0	2
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	1	2	4	0
All Other Diseases Classified as Infective or Parasitic	0	5	7	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasms, Including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Tissues	13	11	16	12	12	16
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasm	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes Mellitus	2	2	2	0	1	0
Anaemias	0	2	0	0	0	0
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	17	17	14	10	15	9
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	0	2	0	0	0	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	3	3	1	1	2
Arteriosclerotic & Degenerative Heart Diseases	20	3	24	16	20	13
Other Diseases of the Heart	9	14	4	5	8	2
Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	3	5	2	3	4
Hypertension without Mention of Heart Disease	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pneumonia	10	8	5	4	4	5
Bronchitis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	2	0	0	3	4	1
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis & Colitis, Except Diarrhea of Newborn	7	1	0	0	0	1
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	0	1	1	0	2
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & Puerperium	1	0	0	0	0	2
Congenital Malformations	5	3	0	4	4	2
Birth Injuries, Postnatal Asphyxia & Atelectasis	6	1	4	8	6	3
Infections of the Newborn	1	0	0	0	1	6
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy & Immaturity Unqualified	11	10	11	8	6	3
Senility Without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined & Unknown Causes	10	16	10	15	12	16
All Other Diseases (Residuals)	23	16	22	21	17	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	7	2	3	3	4
All Other Accidents	2	7	19	10	7	5
Suicide & Self-Inflicted Injury	5	2	5	1	1	-
Homicide	1	5	2	0	1	-
TOTAL	162	140	159	129	132	122

Source: Department of Health Service

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY CALENDAR YEAR

DISEASE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	2
Amebiasis	0	0	1	0	2	-
Chickenpox	83	31	67	136	152	32
Dengue Fever	123	3	0	280	0	0
Dysentery Bacillary (Shigellosis)	1	0	0	1	1	0
Encephalitis	0	3	0	1	0	1
Food Poisoning (Staph)	2	8	2	0	0	3
Filariasis	49	33	26	5	0	-
Gonorrhea	42	47	54	42	86	89
Hepatitus, Infectious	51	13	24	44	14	50
Hepatitus, Serum	0	1	3	0	1	0
Infantile Diarrhea (Hospital only)	130	120	119	126	132	95
Influenza-like Illness	12,687	15,121	11,748	15,139	13,959	(1)9030
Leprosy, Lepromatous	2	6	12	17	4	4
Leprosy, Dimorphous	-	-	-	-	-	4
Leprosy, Tuberculoid	0	0	4	0	14	5
Measles (Rubeola)	0	0	4	637	11	56
Meningitis (Aseptic, Meningococcal, Pneumococcal & Salmonelia)	2	3	8	4	3	4
Mumps	14	20	46	117	88	128
Pertussis	11	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatic Fever	0	2	5	1	3	4
Road Traffic Injuries	304	408	308	314	252	235
Salmonellosis	1	0	2	0	4	0
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	20	37	19	12	11	7
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	1	1	1	1	1	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2

(1) Clinical Diagnosis Only

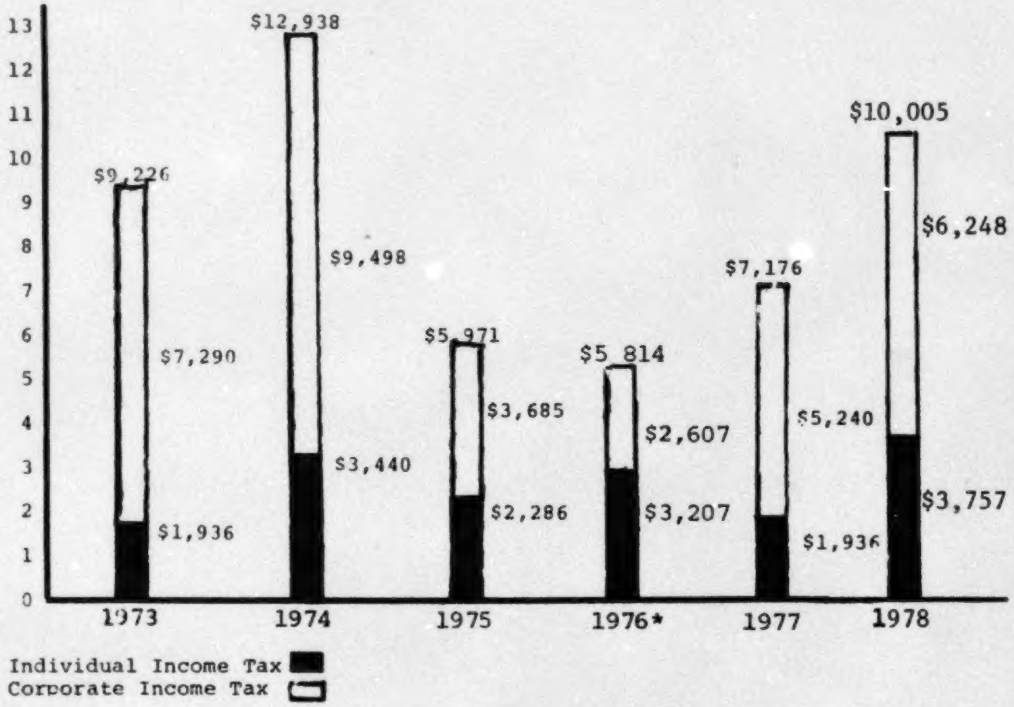
Source: Department of Health Services

VITAL STATISTICS, MEDICAL SERVICES, BY CALENDAR YEAR

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	5.8	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.4	4.0
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	18.6	12.2	12.9	13.7	9.8	4.9
FETAL MORTALITY RATIO PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	13.9	19.5	11.6	14.7	10.6	5.8
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1,077	987	1,088	1,171	1,118	1030
TOTAL DEATHS (Exclusive of fetal deaths)	164	139	160	134	132	122
FETAL DEATHS	15	21	13	16	12	6
INFANT DEATHS (Under one year of age)	36	26	18	27	22	17

Source: Department of Health Services

TAX REVENUE, GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY FISCAL YEAR
(000's omitted)



*NOTE: Fiscal Year changed from June 30th to September 30th. Figures for transition period include Corporate tax $711, Individual $610, total $1,321, which are included in these figures.

SOURCE: TAX OFFICE, AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT

TERRITORIAL ENERGY OFFICE
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Contractor	Service Rendered	Length of Contract	Total amount of Contract
1. Jim Harris & Associates Pago Pago, American Samoa	To conduct a self audit of the TEO as required by DOE	From November 15, 1978 to November 30, 1978	$3,500.00
2. Pearson & Terry, AIA Honolulu, Hawaii	To provide design drawings and a scale model of the Samoan Energy House	July, 1978	$3,300.00
3. Sturgis Printing Honolulu, Hawaii	To print mini energy fair proceeding	July, 1978	$3,800.00
4. Action Resources Inc., ARI, Honolulu, Hawaii	To provide planning, research, analysis, training and implementation of the Territory's Energy Program, included subcontract to Pearson & Terry AIA, Honolulu for construction drawings of the Samoan Energy House ($8,800)	July 1, 1978 to March 1, 1979	$150,965.00
5. Action Resources Inc.	To implement TEO initial operations and TECP/SP conservation programs, included subcontract to Pearson & Terry AIA, Honolulu to develop concepts of a Samoan energy house ($3,500); Included a subcontract to Western Research Associates Honolulu, to develop a public awareness survey questionnaire ($1,040); Included a subcontract to Sturgis Printing to produce the Territories Energy Fair proceedings. ($3,200).	From Jan. 2, 1978 to July 1, 1978	$112,673.00
6. Action Resources Inc., Honolulu, HI	Conduct a thorough survey of status of milestone accomplishments of Office and provide recommendations.	From December 12, 1977 to Jan. 15, 1978.	$7,473.45
7. Giovanni Chung P.E., Honolulu, HI	To conduct a workshop on building code ASHRE 90-75 standards.	February, 1978	$6,300.00

FY 1978 FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT

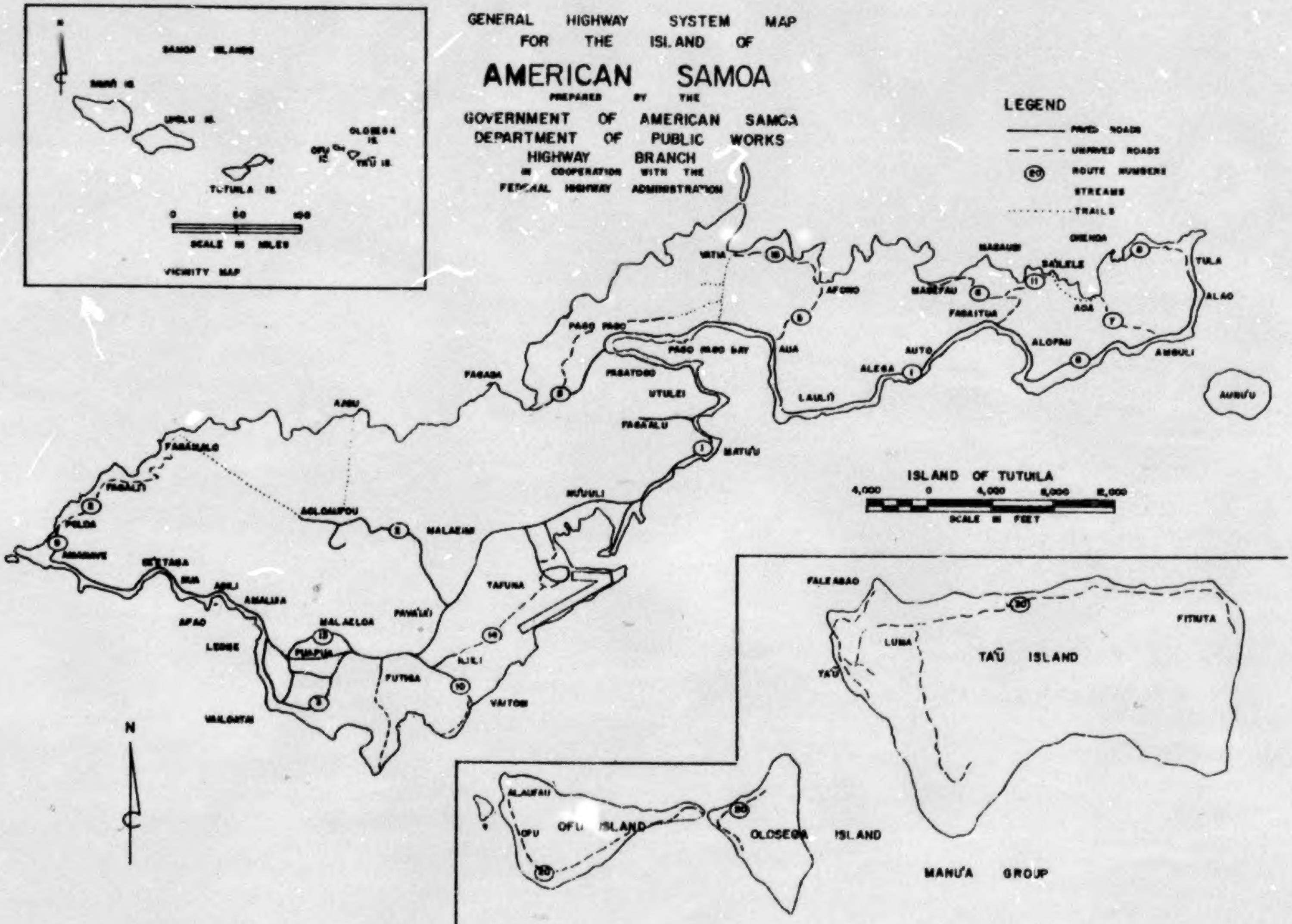
(Exclusive total operating budget)

ASG DEPARTMENT or OFFICE (ASG Grantee)	U.S. DEPARTMENT & FEDERAL AGENCY (Grantor)	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION (Name of Grant)	PURPOSE OF GRANT	FY-78 AWARD
Criminal Justice Planning Agency	U.S. Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Street Act of 1968, as Amended & Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.	Criminal Justice Planning	$255,000
			Criminal Justice Block Action	$130,000
			JJDP	$ 56,250
			Discretionary	$386,000
			Exclusive total of local match -	$827,250

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

ASCJPA	U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL & SAFE STREET ACT OF 1968 AS AMENDED	CORRECTIONS FACILITY	$386,000

Source: LEAA


GENERAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM MAP
FOR THE ISLAND OF
AMERICAN SAMOA
PREPARED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
HIGHWAY BRANCH
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
SAMOA ISLANDS
SAVAI'I IS.
UPOLU IS.
TUTUILA IS.
OFU IS.
OLOSEGA IS.
TAU IS.
0 50 100
SCALE IN MILES
VICINITY MAP
LEGEND
PAVED ROADS
UNPAVED ROADS
ROUTE NUMBERS
STREAMS
TRAILS
ISLAND OF TUTUILA
4,000 0 4,000 8,000 12,000
SCALE IN FEET
VATIA
AFONO
MASAUSI
ONENOA
SAILELE
MASEFAU
TULA
ALAO
FAGAITUA
AOA
ALOFAU
AMOULI
AUNU'U
PAGO PAGO
PAGO PAGO BAY
AUA
AUTO
ALEGA
LAULI'I
FAGATOGO
UTULEI
FAGAALU
MATU'U
FAGASA
AASU
FAGAMALO
FAGALI'I
POLOA
AMANAVE
AOLOAUFOU
MALAEIMI
NU'UULI
SEETAGA
NUA
AOLI
AMALUIA
AFAO
LEONE
MALAELOA
PAVA'IA'I
TAFUNA
PUAPUA
FUTIGA
ILI'ILI
VAITOGI
VAILOATAI
N
FALEASAO
FITIUTA
LUMA
TAU
TAU ISLAND
ALAUFAU
OFU
OFU ISLAND
OLOSEGA ISLAND
MANU'A GROUP
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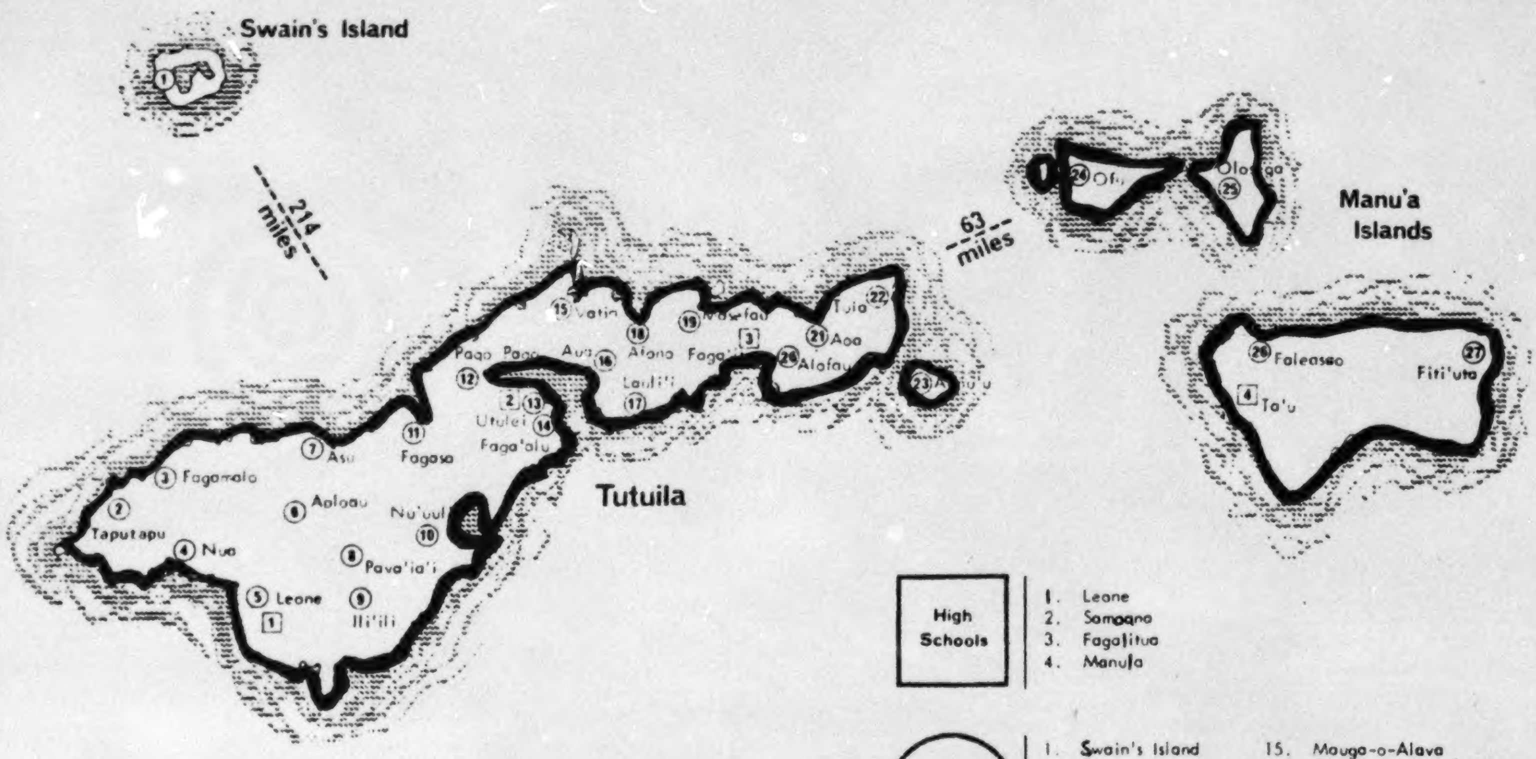
20


Swain's Island
1
214 miles
63 miles
24 Ofu
Olosega
25
Manu'a Islands
15 Vatia
18
19 Masefau
Tula 22
3
21 Aoa
Pago Pago
Aua 16
Afono
Faga'itua
20 Alofau
12
Lauli'i
17
23 Aunu'u
2 13
Utulei 14
Faga'alu
11
Fagasa
7 Asu
3 Fagamalo
2
Taputapu
6 Aoloau
Nu'uuli
10
4 Nua
8 Pava'ia'i
5 Leone
1
9 Ili'ili
Tutuila
26 Faleasao
27 Fiti'uta
4 Ta'u

High Schools

1. Leone
2. Samoana
3. Fagaitua
4. Manu'a

Elementary Schools

1. Swain's Island
2. Taputapu
3. Fagamalo
4. Alataua-Lua
5. Leone-Midkiff
6. Sililaga
7. Asu
8. Pavaiai
9. Lupelele
10. Manulele Tausala
11. Le'atele
12. Pago Pago
13. Fia Iloa
14. Matafao
15. Mauga-o-Alava
16. Aua
17. Lauli'i
18. Afono
19. Masefau
20. Alofau
21. Olomoana
22. Matatula
23. Aunu'u
24. Ofu
25. Olosega
26. Faleasao
27. Fiti'uta

Public Schools in American Samoa

American Samoa Department of Education

distances between islands not to scale